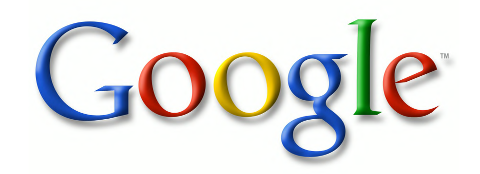



IMPORTANT
1776
1876
EVENTS of the CENTURY

BENJAMIN SINGERLY,

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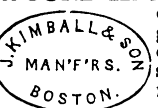
WASHINGTON WHEN HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

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It is a very common thing for a lady to say, when she has been well fitted to a pair of Boots or Shoes.

"I WISH YOU WOULD KEEP MY SIZE."

That request could be very easily complied with if the manufacturer's name was stamped upon the goods. not only by the salesman but by the customer herself. Every dealer in Boots and Shoes of the **FIRST CLASS GOODS** should be willing to let his customers know how they may be fitted the next time with exactly the same size that fits the foot at first.



NO TWO MANUFACTURER'S BOOTS OR SHOES ARE ALIKE,

if the marks for the size be the same; every manufacturer has his own whims about his lasts. It has been the intention of the subscriber to conform to the

FRENCH STYLE

of Boots and Shoes, from his first start in business, and the goods have always commanded a higher price than any other Boots or Shoes in the market.

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A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

has been made in the goods the last six months.

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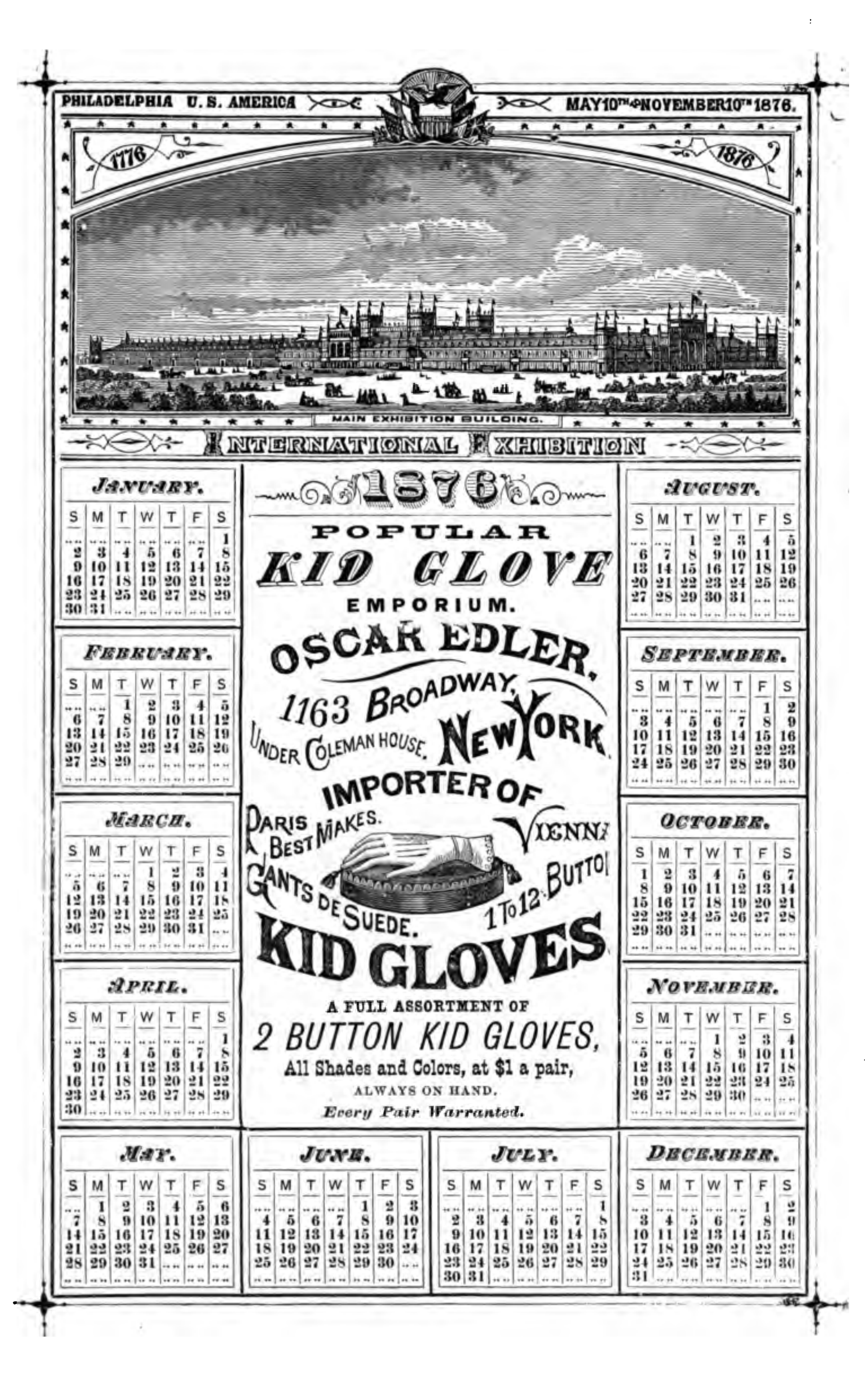
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JOHN KIMBALL.

There are no new goods in the market without our stamp.

JOHN KIMBALL & SON,

62 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.



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2 BUTTON KID GLOVES,
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1776. 1876.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE CENTURY:





CONTAINING

HISTORICAL AND IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF THE

GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

AT PHILADELPHIA;

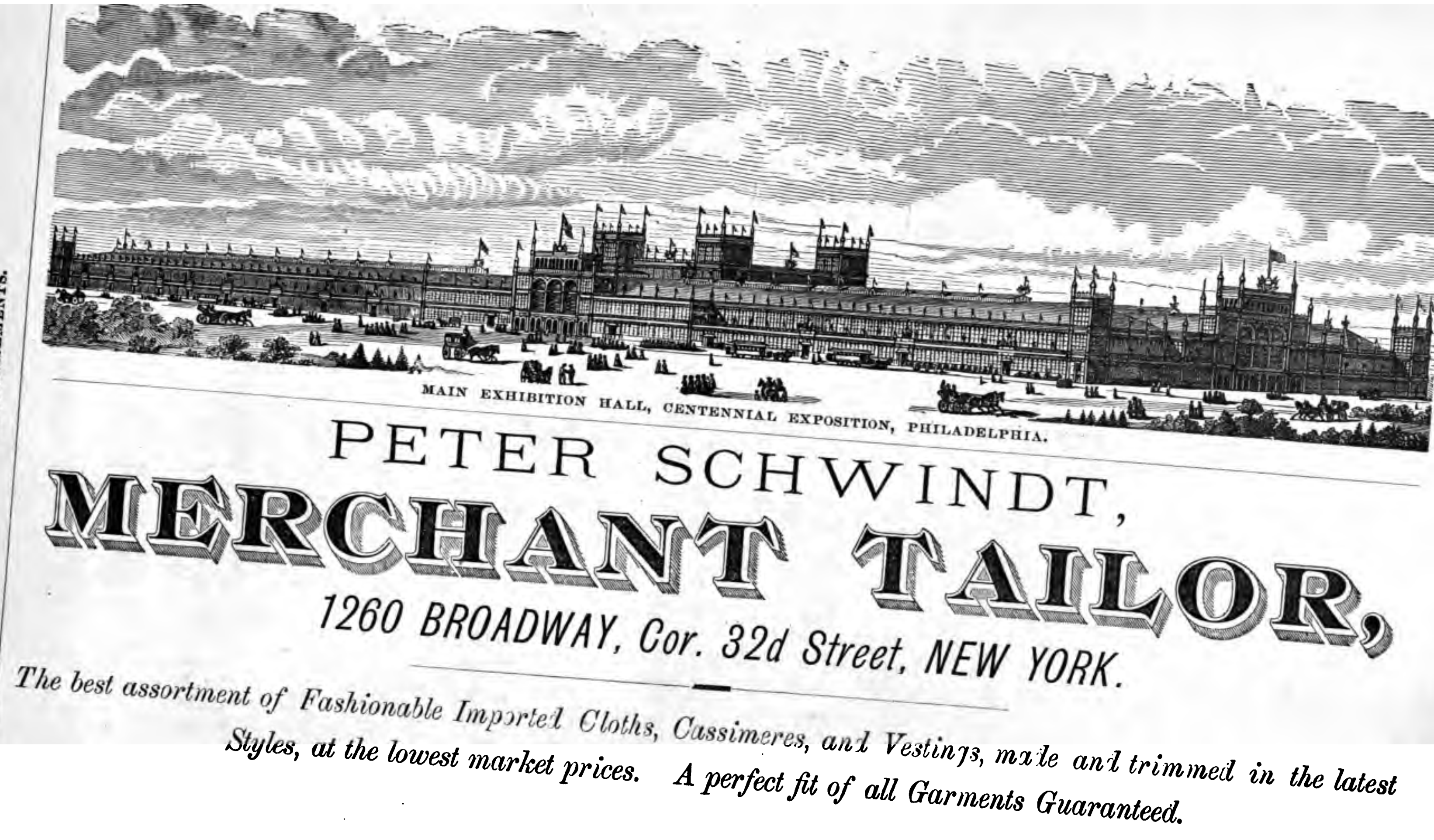
PLACES OF REVOLUTIONARY FAME, PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, SKETCHES OF THE PRESIDENTS; ALSO, A CLASSIFIED AND ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED LIST OF A LARGE NUMBER OF LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES, GIVING THE DATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MANY FIRMS.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTRAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
171 AND 173 GREENWICH STREET.
1876.

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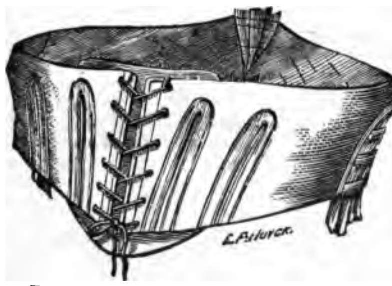
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IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE CENTURY.

1765.

March 8.—Stamp act passed, which declared that no legal instrument of writing should be valid unless it bore a British stamp. The feelings of the people were so intense against this act, that in several cities mobs and violence ensued. The stamps were seized and burned, and the distributors, who were appointed by the Crown to sell them, were insulted and despised on the street, and, when the law was to take effect, there were no officials with courage enough to enforce it.

1766.

March 18.—Stamp act repealed. In London this was an occasion of great rejoicing; and in America bonfires and illuminations attested the feelings of the masses of the people.

June.—Mutiny act. British troops sent to America, and an act passed by Parliament providing for their partial subsistence on the colonies. The appearance of these troops in New York, and the order to feed and shelter them, occasioned violent outbreaks of the people in that city, and burning indignation all over the land.

1767.

June 29.—A tax imposed upon tea, glass, paper, painters' colors, etc., and a bill passed forbidding the New York Assembly to legislate until it should comply with the mutiny act of 1766. The people boldly resisted these acts of oppression. Circulars were issued to the Assemblies from Massachusetts asking their co-operation in obtaining a redress of grievances. The Governor of Massachusetts, in the king's name, was instructed to command the Assembly to rescind its actions, but in June, 1768, it unanimously voted *not* to rescind.

1768.

Jan. 20.—Petition of the Massachusetts Assembly to the King of England, against the late tax on trade in the American colonies.

First Methodist church in America built in New York.

May.—Commissioners of Customs, to collect duties, arrive in Boston. They are regarded with much contempt, and it was difficult to restrain the excitable portion of the population from committing personal violence.

June.—Arrival of sloop Liberty, at Boston, belonging to John Hancock (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence), with a cargo of Madeira wine.

The Commissioners demanded duties. It was refused, and they seized the vessel. The news spread over Boston, and the people resolved on resistance. The Commissioners were assailed by a mob, their houses damaged; and they were obliged to seek safety in Castle William, a small fortress about 3 miles S. E. from Boston.

Sept. 27.—British troops land in Boston, 700 strong, and with drums beating and colors flying, they marched to the Common.

1769.

Jan. 26.—British Parliament passes a bill requiring the arrest of offenders against the government to be sent to England for trial.

Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, received its charter. It was named from the Earl of Dartmouth, its benefactor.

American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, founded.

1770.

March 5.—Boston Massacre. A ropemaker quarreled with a soldier (March 2), and struck him. From this a fight ensued between several soldiers and ropemakers, in which the latter were beaten. A few evenings afterward (March 5), about 700 excited inhabitants assembled in the streets for the purpose of attacking the soldiers. A sentinel was attacked near the Custom House, when Captain Preston, commander of the guard, went to his rescue, with eight armed men, irritated and assailed by the mob, the soldiers fired upon the citizens, killed three and dangerously wounded five. The mob instantly retreated, when all the bells of the city rang an alarm, and in less than an hour several thousand exasperated citizens were on the streets. Gov. Hutchinson assured the people that justice would be done in the morning, and thus prevented further bloodshed. Capt. Preston and six of his men were tried and acquitted by a Boston jury. Two other soldiers were found guilty of manslaughter, and the troops were removed to Castle William.

April 12.—All duties except on tea repealed.

Sept. 30.—George Whitefield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, died, aged 56 years.

1771.

Regulators formed in North Carolina to resist British taxation and oppression. In 1768 the people of North Carolina were taxed $75,000 by Gov. Tryon to build him a house at Newbern.

May 16.—The Regulators subdued and dispersed by Gov. Tryon, after hanging six of the leaders.

1772.

June 9.—Destruction of the British armed schooner Gaspe. This vessel was stationed in Narragansett Bay to assist the Commissioners of Customs to enforce the revenue laws. The commander insisted that American navigators should lower their colors when they passed his vessel,

in token of obedience, and, for refusing, a Providence schooner was chased until she grounded on a low sandy point; and on the same night 64 armed men went down from Providence in boats, captured the people on board the Gaspe and burned the vessel.

1773.

Dec. 16.—Tea thrown overboard in Boston harbor. It was a cold night and the citizens were just returning from several spirited meetings held at Faneuil Hall, when a party of about sixty persons, some disguised as Indians, boarded two vessels in the harbor, tore open the hatches, and, in the course of two hours, 342 chests of tea were broken open, and their contents cast into the water. Daniel Boone settles in Kentucky.

1774.

March 7.—Boston port bill passed, ordering the port of Boston to be closed against all commercial transactions whatever, and the removal of the Custom House, Courts of Justice, and other public offices to Salem.

March 28.—A bill passed Parliament empowering Sheriffs appointed by the Crown, to select juries instead of leaving the power with the people. It prohibited all town meetings and other gatherings. It provided for the appointment of the councils, judges, justices of the peace, etc., by the Crown or its Representatives.

April.—Tea thrown overboard in New York harbor.

Sept. 5.—First Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, and all the States were represented except Georgia.

Dec. 25.—British tea ship forbidden to land at Philadelphia. The Shakers first arrived from England; they settled near Albany, N. Y.

1775.

April 19.—Battle of Lexington. Major Pitcairn, in command of 800 British troops, was sent by Gen. Gage to destroy some amunition and stores at Concord, but when he reached Lexington, a few miles from Concord, he was met by 80 determined minute men. Pitcairn rode forth and shouted: "Disperse! disperse, you rebels! Down with your arms and disperse!" They refused to obey, and he ordered his men to fire, killing eight citizens and wounding several. This was the first blood of the Revolution. The British then pushed on and destroyed the stores at Concord; but they were so harassed and annoyed by the minute men on their way that by the time they returned back to Bunker Hill they had lost in killed and wounded 273 men.

May 10.—Capture of Ticonderoga. Col's. Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold with a small company of volunteers, surprised this fortress. As Allen rushed into the rally-port, a sentinel snapped his gun at him and fled. Making his way to the commander's quarters, in a voice of thunder ordered him to surrender. "By whose authority?" exclaimed the officer.

"In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" shouted Allen. No resistance was attempted. Large stores of cannon and ammunition were captured by the Americans, without the loss of a single man.

May.—First Declaration of Independence. The people of North Carolina assembled in convention at Charlotte, and by a series of resolutions absolved their allegiance from the British Crown, organized a local government and made provisions for military defence, virtually declaring themselves free and independent. This declaration of independence was made about 13 months previous to the general declaration made by the Continental Congress.

June 15.—George Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental army, and took personal command at Cambridge, Mass., on the 3d of July.

June 17.—Battle of Bunker Hill. Generals Howe and Pigot, in command of 3,000 British troops, assisted by a heavy fire from ships of war, and a battery on Copp's Hill, attacked the redoubt at the foot of Breed's Hill, where lay 1,500 Americans awaiting their approach. Gen. Prescott ordered his men to aim at the waistband of the British and to pick off their officers, whose fine clothes would distinguish them; and when the British column was within ten rods of the redoubt he shouted FIRE! The British were repulsed and fell back in confusion, but were soon rallied for a second attack, and were again repulsed and scattered in all directions. Howe now was reinforced by General Clinton, the fugitives rallied and they rushed up to the redoubt in the face of a galling fire. For ten minutes the battle raged fearfully, when the ammunition of the Americans became exhausted and the firing ceased. The British then scaled the bank and compelled the Americans to retreat, while they fought fiercely with clubbed muskets. The British took possession of Bunker Hill and fortified it, but withal could claim no great victory. The American loss from killed, wounded, and prisoners was about 450 men; while the loss of the British from the same cause was about 1,100. This was the first real battle of the Revolution and lasted about two hours.

June 17.—The first man killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill was named Pollard, from Billerica. He was struck by a cannon ball from the battle ship Somerset.

Sept. 25.—Colonel Ethan Allen, with 80 men, attacked the British garrison at Montreal, under Gen. Prescott. Allen was defeated, and he was made prisoner and sent to England in irons.

Nov. 13.—Montreal surrendered to the Americans under Gen. Montgomery.

Dec. 31.—Americans assault Quebec and are repulsed. Gen. Montgomery was killed, and Colonel Arnold was wounded. The command then devolved upon Capt. Morgan, whose expert riflemen, with Lamb's artillery, forced their way into the lower town; but, after several hours' contest, he was obliged to surrender.

Peyton Randolph, first President of Congress, died, aged 52.

The first line of post offices established; Dr. Franklin appointed postmaster.

Bills of credit, known as Continental money, issued by Congress.

Kentucky first settled by whites, near Lexington.

During this year Continental money depreciated so much that a hundred paper dollars was hardly equivalent to one dollar in silver. About $200,000,000 of Continental currency was now in circulation.

1776.

Jan. 1.—The Union Flag was unfurled at Cambridge by Gen. Washington. British burned Norfolk. At that time the city contained a population of 6,000, and the loss by the conflagration was about $1,500,000. [This flag was composed of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, differing only with the present one by having on the blue corner a horizontal and perpendicular bar. Among the various flags borne by military companies was one from the men of Culpepper county, Va., bearing the significant device of a rattlesnake, and the injunction: *Don't tread on me!* It is said to the opposer: Don't tread on me, I have dangerous fangs!]

March.—Silas Deane appointed to solicit aid for the Colonies, and succeeded in obtaining 1,500 muskets from France, and promises of men and money.

March 17.—British evacuate Boston, numbering 7,000 soldiers, 4,000 seamen, and 1,500 families of loyalists. Sailed for Halifax that day.

June 18.—Evacuation of Canada by the Americans.

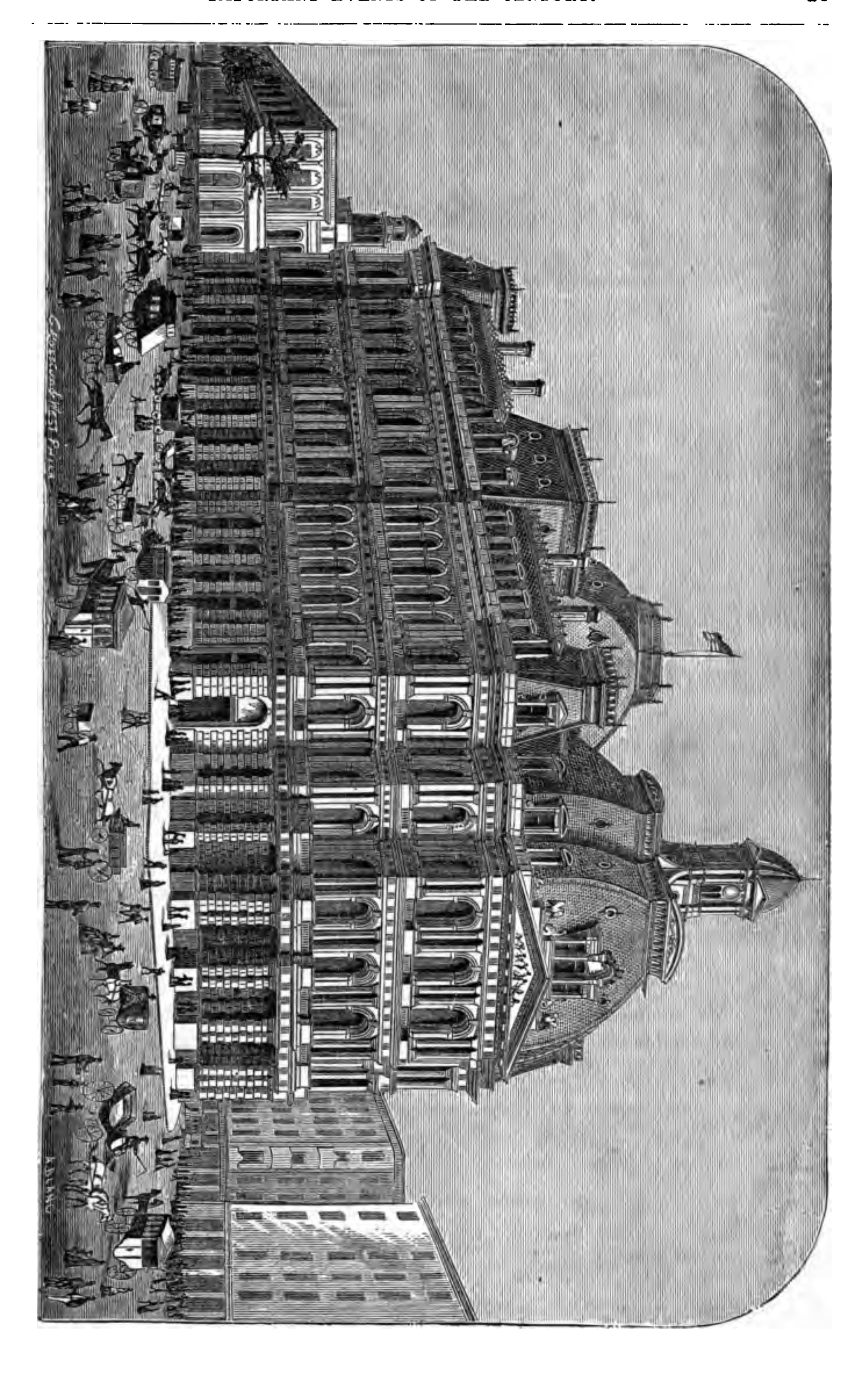
June 28.—Fort Sullivan, at Charleston Harbor, attacked by land and water, by the British, and, after a contest lasting ten hours, the British were repulsed, with a loss of 225 killed and wounded, while the garrison suffered a loss of only 2 killed and 22 wounded.

July 4.—Congress declared the thirteen United States free and independent. [Following this declaration, the statue of George III., in New York, was taken down, and the lead, of which it was composed, was converted into musket balls.]

July 8.—Declaration of Independence read to the people by John Nixon, from the Observatory, State House yard, Philadelphia.

Aug. 27.—Battle of Long Island, in which 5,000 Americans were defeated by 10,000 British, under command of Cornwallis, Gowanus and Clinton. About 500 Americans were killed and wounded, and 1,100 made prisoners. The British loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was 367.

Aug. 29.—Washington, under cover of a heavy fog, silently retreated from Long Island to New York. [During the night a woman living near the present Fulton Ferry, where the Americans embarked, sent her negro servant to inform the British of the movement. The negro



of the British fleet, and captured Gen. Prescott, while in bed, and carried him to Providence.

July 31.—Lafayette commissioned by Congress Major-General.

Aug. 3. — Lafayette introduced to Washington at a public dinner.

Aug. 16. — A party of marauders from Burgoyne's army were defeated at Pennington by the New Hampshire militia under command of Col. Stark. On the same evening another party from Burgoyne's army were defeated by a Continental force, under Col. Seth Warner. The British lost by these expeditions almost 1,000 men, while the Americans lost but 100 killed, and as many wounded.

Sept. 11. — Battle of Brandywine. Gen. Howe in command of 16,000 British troops manœuvres to take Philadelphia. Washington with an army of 11,000 determines to defend the city, and takes a position at Chad's Ford on the Brandywine. A portion of the British army succeed in getting in his rear, and he is compelled to retreat to Chester, and on September 12th to Philadelphia. American loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 1,200; British loss near 800. During the engagement Lafayette was wounded in the leg. He was conveyed to Bethlehem, Pa., where the Moravian Sisters nursed him during his confinement.

Sept. 19.—A severe but indecisive engagement was fought at Bemis' Heights, between the forces under General Burgoyne and General Gates. The number of Americans engaged in this battle was about 2,500; that of the British about 3,000. American loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 319; British loss about 500. [Bemis' Heights is about 4 miles north of the valley of Still Water, and 25 miles north of Albany.]

Sept. 28.—General Wayne was surprised by a party of British and Hessians under General Gray, near Paoli Tavern, Chester county, Pa., and lost 300 of his party. The bodies of 53 Americans, found on the field next morning, were interred in one broad grave, and 40 years afterwards the Republican Artillerist, of Chester county, erected a neat marble monument over them.

Sept. 26.—The British, under Howe, march to Philadelphia without opposition.

Sept. 27.—Congress fled from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa.

Sept. 30. — Congress assembled in York, Pa., and continued in session there until the following summer.

Oct. 4. — Battle of Germantown. Washington attacked the British at Germantown, and caused the enemy to make a hasty retreat. Lieut. Col. Musgrave, in the retreat, in order to avoid the bayonets of his pursuers, took refuge in a stone house. This, together with a heavy fog, occasioned many mistakes among the Americans; and after a severe action, they were obliged to retreat with the loss of about 1,000 men in killed and wounded;

while the British loss was about 800 killed and wounded.

Oct. 7.—Battle of Saratoga. Another battle was fought between Burgoyne and Gates on the same ground occupied 19th of September, and, after a severe struggle, Burgoyne was compelled to fall back to the heights of Saratoga, leaving the Americans in possession of the field.

Oct. 13.—Kingston, N. Y., burned. General Clinton, who was to reinforce Burgoyne at Saratoga, sends marauding parties through the country, and burns Kingston. Being informed of Burgoyne's surrender, he retreats to New York.—[While the American forces were regathering, a man from the British army was arrested on suspicion of being a spy. He was seen to swallow something. An emetic brought it up and it was discovered to be a hollow silver bullet, containing a dispatch from Clinton to Burgoyne written on thin paper. That bullet is yet in the family of George Clinton, who was the first Republican Governor of New York.]

Oct. 17.—Burgoyne surrenders his whole army, numbering 5,791, to Gen. Gates, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Oct. 22.—Fort Mercer on the Delaware river, was attacked by 2,000 Hessian grenadiers, under Count Donop, and were repulsed by a garrison of 500 men, under Lieut. Col. Green. Hessians' loss 400. Donop was terribly wounded and taken to the house of a Quaker near by, where he expired. He was buried beneath the fort. A few years ago his bones were disinterred and his skull was taken possession of by a New Jersey physician.

Nov. 9.—Howe's army goes into winter quarters at Philadelphia.

Nov. 16.—American garrison abandon Fort Mifflin, and two days after, British ships sail up to Philadelphia.

Dec. 4.—Gen. Howe marched out to attack Washington, expecting to take him by surprise, but a Quaker lady of Philadelphia, who had overheard British officers talking about this enterprise at her house, gave Washington timely information, and he was too well prepared for Howe to fear his menaces. After some skirmishes, in which several Americans were lost, Howe returned to Philadelphia.

Dec. 11.—Washington goes into winter quarters at Valley Forge. This was a gloomy winter to the Patriot army. Continental money was so depreciated in value, that an officer's pay would not keep him in clothes. The men were camped in cold, comfortless huts, with little food or clothing. Barefooted, they left on the frozen ground their tracks in blood. Few had blankets, and straw could not be obtained. Soldiers, weak from hunger and benumbed by cold, slept on the bare earth, with no change of clothing and no suitable food ; sickness soon followed, and with no medicine to administer to their complaints, many found relief from their sufferings in death.

Dec. 16.—Independence of the United States acknowledged by France.

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while the British loss was about 800 killed and wounded.

Oct. 7.—Battle of Saratoga. Another battle was fought between Burgoyne and Gates on the same ground occupied 19th of September, and, after a severe struggle, Burgoyne was compelled to fall back to the heights of Saratoga, leaving the Americans in possession of the field.

Oct. 13.—Kingston, N. Y., burned. General Clinton, who was to reinforce Burgoyne at Saratoga, sends marauding parties through the country, and burns Kingston. Being informed of Burgoyne's surrender, he retreats to New York.—[While the American forces were regathering, a man from the British army was arrested on suspicion of being a spy. He was seen to swallow something. An emetic brought it up and it was discovered to be a hollow silver bullet, containing a dispatch from Clinton to Burgoyne written on thin paper. That bullet is yet in the family of George Clinton, who was the first Republican Governor of New York.]

Oct. 17.—Burgoyne surrenders his whole army, numbering 5,791, to Gen. Gates, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Oct. 22.—Fort Mercer on the Delaware river, was attacked by 2,000 Hessian grenadiers, under Count Donop, and were repulsed by a garrison of 500 men, under Lieut. Col. Green. Hessians' loss 400. Donop was terribly wounded and taken to the house of a Quaker near by, where he expired. He was buried beneath the fort. A few years ago his bones were disinterred and his skull was taken possession of by a New Jersey physician.

Nov. 9.—Howe's army goes into winter quarters at Philadelphia.

Nov. 16.—American garrison abandon Fort Mifflin, and two days after, British ships sail up to Philadelphia.

Dec. 4.—Gen. Howe marched out to attack Washington, expecting to take him by surprise, but a Quaker lady of Philadelphia, who had overheard British officers talking about this enterprise at her house, gave Washington timely information, and he was too well prepared for Howe to fear his menaces. After some skirmishes, in which several Americans were lost, Howe returned to Philadelphia.

Dec. 11.—Washington goes into winter quarters at Valley Forge. This was a gloomy winter to the Patriot army. Continental money was so depreciated in value, that an officer's pay would not keep him in clothes. The men were camped in cold, comfortless huts, with little food or clothing. Barefooted, they left on the frozen ground their tracks in blood. Few had blankets, and straw could not be obtained. Soldiers, weak from hunger and benumbed by cold, slept on the bare earth, with no change of clothing and no suitable food; sickness soon followed, and with no medicine to administer to their complaints, many found relief from their sufferings in death.

Dec. 16.—Independence of the United States acknowledged by France.


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Dec. 18.—Constitution of North Carolina adopted.

During this year Vermont was claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, as a part of their territory, but the people met in convention and proclaimed themselves free, independent, and separate States. After purchasing the claims of New York, for $30,000, Vermont was admitted into the Union, Feb. 18, 1791.

1778.

Feb. 6.—Treaty of alliance was formed with France, by which the French and Americans became united against the British Government.

March 20.—American Commissioners were received at the Court of France as the representatives of a sister nation; an event which was considered in Europe, at that time, as the most important which had occurred in the annals of America since its first discovery by Columbus.

May 7.—Salutes were fired by the army at Valley Forge, in honor of the event of the treaty of alliance with France, and, by order of Washington, shouts and huzzas were proclaimed for the King of France.

June 18.—Howe's army evacuate Philadelphia, and retreat towards New York.

June 28.—The battle of Monmouth was fought on a Sabbath day. It was one of the most sultry ever known when the two armies met in conflict, which raged from 9 A.M. until dark. Many soldiers on both sides fell from the excessive heat of the day, and when night came they were glad to rest. The British were commanded by Gen. Clinton, and the Americans by Washington. The Americans intended to renew the fight on the morning of the 29th, but found the enemy's camp deserted. The British left about 300 killed on the field of battle, and a large number of sick and wounded. American loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 228. Many of the missing returned to the army, and the killed was less than 70.

July 5.—Massacre of Wyoming. About 1,600 Indians and Tories, under command of Butler and Brant, appeared on the banks of the Susquehanna, and compelled two of the forts nearest to the frontier to surrender to them. The savages spared the women and children, but butchered the rest of their prisoners without exception. They then surrounded Fort Kingston, and to dismay the garrison, hurled into the place 200 scalps still reeking with blood. The garrison was overpowered by the savages, and compelled to surrender. The prisoners, composed of men, women, and children, were then enclosed in houses and barracks, which were set on fire, and the miserable wretches were soon consumed by the flames. The whole Wyoming valley, consisting of eight towns on the Susquehanna, suffered the same destruction of life and property, and none escaped but a few women and children, and these dis-

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persed and wandered about through the forests without food and without clothes until starved to death.

July 8.—Count D'Estaing, of the French navy, arrives in the Delaware with a large fleet, causing Howe to retreat with his vessels to the waters of Amboy or Raritan bay.

Aug. 12.—Count D'Estaing sailed out of Newport harbor, Rhode Island, to engage the British fleet in command of Howe, but a terrible storm arose and disabled both fleets, and the French squadron returned to Newport and sailed to Boston for repairs. [Very old people of Rhode Island used to speak of this gale as the great storm. So violent was the wind that it brought spray from the ocean a mile distant, and incrusted the windows of the town with salt.]

Aug. 29.—Battle of Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, in which the Americans lost 30 killed and 172 wounded and missing. British loss about 220.

Sept. 22.—Paul Jones' naval battle. The engagement lasted from seven in the morning until ten at night. The contest was fierce and desperate. Paul Jones, in command of the American flotilla, finding the enemy's guns longer than his, brought his ships so close, until the muzzles of his guns came in contact with those of his enemy. The magazine of the British ship Serapis blew up, set fire to the vessel and communicated the flames to Jones' vessel. In the midst of this the American frigate Alliance came up, and mistaking her partner, fired a broadside into the vessel of Jones; but soon discovered her mistake and turned her guns upon the enemy. The British crew were killed or wounded, the Serapis on fire (but the flames were afterward subdued) and the frigate Countess of Scarborough captured by the Americans. Paul Jones came off victorious. His vessel (the Goodman Richard) was so badly crippled that it soon sunk; and of the crew of 365, only 68 were left alive. Jones, after this victory, wandered with his unmanageable vessel for some time, and at length, on the 6th of October found his way into the waters of the Texel.

Nov. 11.—Cherry Valley, New York, attacked by Indians and Tories. Many of the people were killed and carried into captivity, and for an area of a hundred miles around the village, desolation, ruin, and destruction prevailed for months.

Dec. 29.—Savannah captured. Gen. Howe, the American officer, defended the city with about 1,000 men, while he was attacked by Col. Campbell of the British forces with 2,000 veterans. Through the treachery of a negro, Campbell was informed of a private path to the right of the Americans, through which his troops marched and gained the rear of Howe's army. Howe finding himself attacked in front and rear ordered a retreat, pursued by the enemy. The Americans lost 100 killed, 38 officers and 415 privates made prisoners. The whole loss of the British was 7 killed and 19 wounded.

1779.

Jan. 9.—Fort Sunbury, about 28 miles southward from Savannah, captured by the British.

Feb. 14.—While a band of Tories, under Col. Boyd, were on their march to join the Royal troops, and desolating the Carolina frontier, they were attacked by Colonel Pickens, at the head of a body of militia. Boyd and 70 of his men were killed, and 75 made prisoners. Pickens lost 38.

March 3.—General Ashe, in command of near 2,000 Americans at Brier creek, about 40 miles below Augusta, Ga., was surprised by Gen. Prevost and lost almost his entire army by death, captivity, and disappearance. About 150 killed and drowned, 80 made prisoners, and a large number who were dispersed, did not take up arms again for several months.

March 11.—General Prevost, commanding the British forces, demands the surrender of Charleston, but, receiving a prompt refusal, he spent the remainder of the day in preparing for an assault. That night was a fearful one for the citizens, for they expected to be greeted at dawn with bursting bomb-shells and red-hot cannon balls. But Prevost had been informed of the approach of Lincoln, and at midnight retreated to Savannah.

March 26.—Governor Tryon went with 1,500 British regulars and Hessians to destroy some salt works at Horseneck, N. Y., and attack an American detachment under General Putnam at Greenwich. The Americans were dispersed, but Putnam rallied his troops at Stamford, pursued the British on their return to New York the same evening, capturing a lot of plunder and 38 prisoners.

May 9.—Sir George Collier entered Hampton Roads with a small fleet, bearing Gen. Mathews with land troops, and from thence they carried destruction and desolation on both sides of Elizabeth river, from the Roads to Norfolk and Portsmouth.

June 20.—The British were attacked at Stone Ferry, 10 miles southwest from Charleston, by a part of Lincoln's army, but after a severe engagement, and the loss of almost 300 men in killed and wounded, they repulsed the Americans, whose loss was greater.

July 4.—Collier's vessels conveyed Gov. Tryon and 2,500 troops to the shores of Connecticut, where they plundered New Haven and laid East Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk in ashes, and cruelly burned the defenceless inhabitants. This destruction was completed from the 4th to the 12th of July.

July 15.—Stony Point, 40 miles north of New York on the Hudson, captured by General Wayne. Wayne attacked the fort in the rear with ball and bayonet at two separate points, in the face of a heavy cannonade from the garrison. Wayne, though wounded in the head, wrote to Washington, "The fort and garrison, with Col. Johnson, are ours." The British loss in killed, wounded, and pri-

soners, about 600; the loss of Americans was 15 killed and 83 wounded.

July 19.—Major Henry Lee surprised the British garrison at Paulus Hook (now Jersey City) opposite New York, and killed thirty soldiers and took one hundred and sixty prisoners.

Oct. 9.—A combined assault by the Americans and French was commenced on the British works around Savannah, by General Lincoln and Count D'Estaing, and after five hours hard fighting there was a truce for the purpose of burying the dead. Nearly 1,000 of the French and Americans had been killed and wounded. A renewal of the assault was proposed by General Lincoln, but he was compelled to give up the idea when he felt sure of victory, on account of the opposition of the French commander.

Oct. 25.—British troops evacuate Rhode Island, leaving behind them all their heavy artillery and a large quantity of stores.

1780.

Murder of Mrs. Caldwell. While the British were plundering through the State of New Jersey, in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, they came upon the residence of Rev. Mr. Caldwell. Mrs. Caldwell was sitting on the bed with her little child by the hand, and her nurse, with her infant babe by her side, when she was instantly shot dead by an unfeeling British soldier, who had come around to an unguarded part of the house, with an evident design to perpetrate the deed. Her murderer was never punished.

April 14.—General Tarleton, commanding the British, defeated Col. Huger on the head-waters of the Cooper river, near Charleston, S. C., and killed 25 Americans.

May 6.—A party under Col. White, of New Jersey, were routed at a ferry on the Santee, with a loss of about thirty in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

May 12.—Surrender of Charleston. After three days of heavy cannonade from two hundred guns, and all night long the bursting of destructive bombshells, and at one time a fire in five different places, the city of Charleston was surrendered to the British, under Gen. Clinton. Gen. Lincoln and his troops, with a large number of citizens, were made prisoners of war. Altogether the captives amounted to between 5,000 and 6,000, and four hundred pieces of cannon.

[Among the American detachments which hastened towards Charleston to assist Lincoln, and retreated when they heard of his fall, was that of Col. Buford, commanding 400 infantry and a small troop of cavalry, with two field pieces. He retreated, and when near the Waxhow Creek, some 60 miles further north, he was overtaken and surprised by Tarleton. They gave no quarters, but massacred or maimed the larger portion of Buford's command. His loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was 313. He also lost his artillery, ammunition, and baggage.]

May 19.—Dark days. Darkness commenced between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m., and continued until the middle of the next night. Its extent was from Falmouth, Maine, to New Jersey. The darkness was so great in some parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut, that persons were unable to see to read, or manage their domestic business, without lighting candles, and everything bore the appearance and gloom of night.

June 7.—British take possession of Elizabethtown and burn Connecticut farms.

June 12.—Clinton, commanding British forces, endeavors to draw Washington into a general battle or to capture his stores at Morristown, but fails in both.

June 23.—In a skirmish at Springfield N. J., the British were defeated by the Americans under Gen. Greene. After setting fire to the village, the enemy retreated, and passed over to Staten Island.

July 10.—A powerful French fleet, under Admiral Ternay, arrives at Newport, Rhode Island, bearing 6,000 troops, under the Count de Rochambeau. This had a tendancy to restrain Clinton from any further advances towards enticing Washington to fight.

Aug. 6.—Battle of Camden. After a desperate struggle with an overwhelming force, the Americans, under command of Gen. Gates, were defeated and routed with a loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners, of about 1,000 men, besides all of their artillery and ammunition and a portion of their baggage and stores. The British loss was 325. Among the American officers killed was Baron de Kalb, whose remains yet lie under a monument at Camden.

Sept. 4.—Benedict Arnold's treason discovered.

Sept. 28.—Major Andre was captured by three militiamen named John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart.

Oct. 2.—Major John Andre, an adjutant general in the British army, was hanged as a spy at Tappan, on the Hudson river, N. Y.

Oct. 7.—Battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina. This was a severe engagement, in which the British were defeated with a loss of 300 men in killed and wounded, and the death of Major Patrick Ferguson, their commander. The spoils of victory, which cost the Americans only 20 men, were 800 prisoners and 1,500 stand of arms.

Nov. 20.—Gen. Sumter engages the British general Tarleton at Blackstock's plantation, on the Tyger river, in a Union district. The British were repulsed with a loss in killed and wounded of about 300. The American loss was only 3 killed and 5 wounded. Sumter was among the latter, and he was detained from the field for several months, by his wounds.

1781.

Murder of Mr. Caldwell (husband of Mrs. Caldwell, killed in 1780). Mr. Caldwell was escorting a lady from New York,

up town, in Elizabethtown. She was carrying a small bundle tied up in her handkerchief, when a British sentinel said the bundle must be seized for the State. Mr. Caldwell immediately left the lady, saying he would deliver the bundle to the commanding officer, who was then present; and, as he stepped forward to do so, another soldier told him to stop, which he immediately did. The soldier without further provocation shot him dead on the spot. The villain who murdered him was seized and executed.

Jan. 1.—Mutiny of Pennsylvania Line. The pay of officers and men of the Continental army had been so long in arrears, and money asked for in vain, that finally 1,300 troops of the Pennsylvania Line left the camp at Morristown, with the avowed determination of marching to Philadelphia, and in person, demand justice of the National Legislature. When the mutineers reached Princeton they were met by British emissaries from New York, who came to seduce them by bribes to enter the King's service. Indignant at the implied suspicion of their patriotism, the insurgents seized the spies and delivered them to Gen. Wayne for punishment. When Gen. Wayne, who was sent by Washington to bring the insurgents back, first placed himself before the insurgents with loaded pistols, they put their bayonets to his breast, and said: "We love and respect you, but if you fire you are a dead man. We are not going to the enemy; on the contrary, if they were now to come out, you should see us fight under your orders with as much alacrity as ever." They were met also by a deputation from Congress, who relieved their wants, and gave them such satisfactory guarantees for the future, that they returned to their duty.

Jan.—The Bank of North America, the first ever established in the United States, about this time came into existence in Philadelphia. It was under the charge of Robert Morris, to whose superintendence Congress had intrusted the public Treasury.

Jan. 5.—Benedict Arnold, traitor, now in the employ of the British, penetrates up the James river, and destroys a large quantity of public and private stores at Richmond. [Great efforts were made to seize Arnold. Sergeant Champs, one of Major Lee's dragoons, went in disguise to New York, enlisted in a corps over which Arnold had command, and had almost consummated a plan for abducting him to the Jersey shore, when the traitor was ordered to the Southern expedition. Instead of carrying Arnold off, Champs, himself, was taken to Virginia with the corps in which he had enlisted. There he escaped and joined Lee in the Carolinas.]

Jan. 17.—Defeat of the British at Cowpens, S. C., by Gen. Morgan. The enemy lost near 300 men in killed and wounded, 500 were made prisoners, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and stores were captured.

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Jan. 18.—A mutiny occurred among a portion of the Jersey line, at Pompton. Washington sent General Robert Howe, with 500 men, to suppress it, and, after hanging two of the ringleaders, the remainder quietly submitted.

March 15.—Battle of Guilford, N. C. The Americans were repulsed, and the British were left masters of the field, though the victory so completely shattered Cornwallis' army that it was almost as destructive to him as a defeat. American loss, in killed and wounded, about 400, besides almost 1,000 who deserted to their homes. The loss of the British was over 600, including Lieut.-Col. Webster, one of the most efficient officers in the British army.

April 25.—Battle near Camden. While Gen. Greene was breakfasting at a spring on the eastern slope of Hobkirk's Hill, S. C., and while some of his men were cleaning their guns, and others washing their clothes, they were surprised and defeated by the British, under Rawdon. American loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 266 men. The British lost 258. Greene conducted his retreat so well, that he carried away all his artillery and baggage, with 50 British prisoners.

May 10.—Gen. Rawdon, alarmed at the prospective increase of Greene's army, set fire to Camden, and retreats to Nelson's Ferry, on the Santee.

June 4.—Gen. Tarleton, in command of a British marauding party, captured seven members of the Virginia Legislature. Gov. Jefferson narrowly escaped capture by fleeing from his house to the mountains.

June 5.—Surrender of Augusta, Ga., to the Americans, under Gen. Lee, after a siege of eleven days. American loss, 51, in killed and wounded. British loss, 52 killed, and 334 (including wounded) were made prisoners.

Sept. 6.—Arnold lands at the mouth of the Thames, attacks Fort Trumbull, and burns New London (his native town), Connecticut. Another division of this expedition went up on the east side of the Thames, attacked Fort Griswold, at Groton, and after Col. Ledyard had surrendered it, he, and almost every man in the fort were cruelly murdered or badly wounded.

Sept. 8.—Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C. This was a severe battle, which resulted in the British being driven from their camp by Gen. Greene. But while the Americans were scattered among the tents of the enemy, indulging in drinking and plundering, the British unexpectedly renewed the battle, and, after a bloody conflict of about four hours, the Americans were obliged to give way. That night the British retreated to Charleston, and the next day Greene took possession of the battlefield. American loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 555. British loss, 693.

Oct. 19.—Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. For ten days the Americans kept up a heavy cannonade upon the

British works at Yorktown, and hurled red-hot balls among the English shipping, and burned several vessels. Cornwallis, despairing of receiving any aid, and perceiving his fortifications crumbling one by one under the terrible storm of iron from a hundred heavy cannon, attempted to escape by crossing to Gloucester, break through the French troops stationed there, and, by forced marches, reach New York. When the van of his troops embarked on York River, a storm arose as fearful and sudden as a summer tornado, dispersed the boats, compelled many to put back, and the attempt was abandoned. Cornwallis surrendered 7,000 British soldiers to Washington, and his shipping and seamen into the hands of DeGrasse.

Oct. 24.—Congress, and the loyal people throughout the United States, join in rendering thanks to God for the great victory at Yorktown—the surrender of Cornwallis.

1782.

First English Bible printed in America by Robert Aiken, of Philadelphia.

British flee from Wilmington, N. C., at the approach of Gen. St. Clair.

Clinton and his army blockaded in New York by Washington.

March 4.—British House of Commons resolve to end the war.

April 8.—The United States vessel Hyder Ally, carrying only sixteen guns, captured by the British ship General Monk, with twenty-nine guns.

May 3.—George Washington indignantly refused to be made king.

May.—Arrival of Sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace.

July 11.—British evacuate Savannah in accordance with a resolve of the British House of Commons to end the war and cease hostilities.

First war ship constructed in the United States at Portsmouth, N. H.

Oct. 8.—Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland.

Nov. 30.—A provisional treaty acknowledging the independence of the United States, signed by England, at Paris.

William IV., son of George III., came to the United States as a midshipman, in a fleet sent over to conquer us as a rebellious colony. An attempt was made to capture him while his vessel was lying off New York, but the scheme failed.

Dec. 14.—British evacuate Charleston, S. C.

1783.

Jan.—Bank of North America opened in Philadelphia.

Jan. 19.—Society of Cincinnatus formed by many of the officers of the Continental army at Newberg, N. Y., for the purpose of promoting cordial friendship, and refreshing the memory, by frequent reunions, the great struggle they had passed through.

Slavery abolished in Massachusetts.

Jan. 20.—French and English Commissioners sign a treaty of peace.

Sept. 3.—A definite treaty of peace signed at Paris and England acknowledged the independence of the United States; allowed ample boundaries, extending northward to the great lakes, and westward to the Mississippi.

Nov. 3.—Continental army disbanded and return to their homes. Of the two hundred and thirty thousand Continental soldiers, and the fifty-six thousand militia who bore arms during the war, there is scarcely any survive at the present day. Great Britain sent to America during the war 112,584 troops for the land service, and more than 22,000 seamen. Of this host, not one is known to be living. One of them (John Battin) died in the city of New York, June, 1852, at the age of 100 years and 4 months.

Nov. 25.—British evacuate New York, and on the same day General Knox entered the city with a small remnant of the Continental army, and took possession of the city. Before evening the last British soldier passed from the shores of America.

Dec. 4.—Washington takes an affectionate farewell with his officers at New York.

Dec. 23.—Washington, in the city of Annapolis, Maryland, resigns his commission in the army.

During the war the English employed to aid them in the subjection of the country over 12,000 Indians, whose mode of warfare was to take scalps, not prisoners, and to massacre women and children. As an evidence of this fact, Captain Gerrish, of the New England militia, captured on the frontier of Canada eight packages of scalps, properly cured and dried, which were to be sent to England as a present from the Seneca Indians to George III. The packages contained 43 scalps of soldiers, 297 of farmers, 88 of women, 190 of boys, 211 of girls, 22 of infants, and 122 assorted, making a total of 973 scalps.

1784.

First voyage of an American ship to China from New York.

New York Chamber of Commerce founded.

Jan. 4.—Treaty of Paris ratified by Congress.

1785.

John Adams, first American Ambassador to England, has an audience with the King.

First Federal Congress organized in York.

First instance of instrumental music in the Congregational churches at Boston.

1786.

Jan. 25.—Universalist church founded in Boston. Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts. Heavy taxes, decay of trade, and debts due from individuals to each other were the primary cause of the insurrection. Daniel Shay at the head of 1,100 malcontents threatened the peace of the State by attempting to intimidate the

courts. He approached Springfield for the purpose of taking possession of the barracks, when he was met by the militia under Gen. Shephard. The artillery was leveled at the malcontents and three were killed and one wounded. They then dispersed, taking refuge in the neighboring States.

1787.

May 25.—The first cotton mill in the United States was built at Beverly, Mass. A convention to amend articles of confederation, composed of delegates from all the States, except Rhode Island, met in Philadelphia.

July.—Northwestern territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin established.

July 20.—James Whittaker, first Shaker preacher, died at Enfield, Conn., aged 36 years. "Elder Whittaker" may be considered the John Wesley of American Shakers.

Sept. 28.—The Constitution of the United States submitted to Congress and that body sent copies of it to the several legislatures, and it was ratified by the States in the following order: Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787; Georgia. Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 12, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

1788.

Quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves. Cotton first planted in Georgia, by R. Leake. "The Doctor Riot" in New York, as it was called, originated from some indiscreet exposure of portions of a human body. The doctors were mobbed and their houses invaded.

1789.

March 4.—The old Continental Congress expired and Federal Constitution ratified by the requisite number of States, and becomes the organic law of the Republic.

March 11.—Philadelphia incorporated a city.

April 6.—Washington elected President of the United States, by the unanimous vote of the electors, and John Adams was made Vice-President. Washington on his way to the inauguration, from Mount Vernon, was greeted with ovations from the people throughout the whole country.

April 30.—Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. He appeared on the street gallery of the old City Hall, corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York, and there, in the presence of a large concourse of people, the oath of office was administered to him by Chancellor Livingstone.

Sept. 29.—First Congress adjourned after a session of almost six months in New York. Convention of Episcopal

clergy in Philadelphia; the first Episcopal convention in America. Dr. Carrol, of Maryland, consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic Church—the first Catholic bishop in the United States.

1790.

From a report of the Register of the Treasury at this date, the entire cost of the war for independence was estimated at $130,000,000, exclusive of the vast sums lost by individuals. The Treasury payments amounted to $93,000,000; the foreign debt amounted to $8,000,000, and the domestic debt, due chiefly to officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was more than $30,000,000.

Gen. Harmer, with a strong force, penetrates the country north of Cincinnati and destroys Indian villages and crops.

District of Columbia ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia.

A United States ship circumnavigated the globe.

April. 17.—Death of Benjamin Franklin, aged 84 years.

May 29.—Rhode Island adopts the Constitution, being the last of the thirteen original States to do so.

Aug. 12.—Congress adjourns to New York, and Dec. 6th meets in Philadelphia.

Oct. 22.—Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, Gen. Harmer, in an engagement with the Indians, was defeated with considerable loss.

1791.

The first census of the inhabitants of the United States was completed this year. The population of all sexes and color was 3,929,000. The number of slaves was 695,000.

Nov. 4.—Gen. St. Clair, while in camp near the northern line of Darke county, Ohio, was surprised and defeated by the Indians, with a loss of about six hundred men.

Vermont admitted as a State. City of Washington founded. First bale of cotton exported to England since the Revolution.

June 21.—Philadelphia and Lancashire Turnpike Company chartered. Road opened in 1795—the first turnpike in the United States.

City of Washington laid out.

1792.

The first mint went into operation in Philadelphia, and remained the sole issuer of coin in the United States until 1835, when a branch was established in each of the States of Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

Yellow Fever in Philadelphia. It commenced early in August and lasted until about the 9th of November, during which time 4,000 persons died out of a population of 60,000; as many as 119 dying in a single day. More than one-half of the houses were closed, and about one-third of the inhabitants fled the city. The streets were almost entirely deserted, except by a few persons who were in

quest of a physician, a nurse, a bleeder, or the men who bury the dead.

John Hancock, Roger Sherman, and John Manly died this year.

June 1.—Kentucky admitted into the Union.

1793.

Erection of the Capitol at Washington commenced.

Lehigh, Pa., coal mines discovered.

Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.

1794.

Whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. A law was passed in 1791, which imposed duties on domestic distilled liquors, and when officers of the Government were sent to enforce it among the Dutch inhabitants of western Pennsylvania, they were resisted by the people in arms. The insurrection soon became general in all the western counties, and in the vicinity of Pittsburgh many outrages were committed. Buildings were burned, mails were robbed, and Government officers were insulted and abused. It was thought that the insurgents at one time numbered 7,000. The President ordered a large body of militia, under Gen. Henry Lee, to the scene of these troubles, and the insurrectionists were dispersed and obedience to the laws enforced.

Congress appropriates seven hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of organizing a navy. This was the first movement of the United States in establishing a navy.

Feb.—Bank of United States incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000. Prior to this the whole banking capital in the United States was only $2,000,000, invested in Bank of North America at Philadelphia, the Bank of New York, in New York City, and the Bank of Massachusetts in Boston.

April 19.—John Jay was appointed by the United States envoy extraordinary to the British Court, to adjust all complaints growing out of the Revolutionary war, such as the British violating the treaty of September 3, 1783, by holding military posts on the frontiers; that British emissaries incited the Indians to hostilities; that no indemnification had been made for plantations plundered and negroes sold into the West Indies at the close of the war; and also to remonstrate to the English government against capturing neutral vessels and impressing our seamen into their service.

1795.

Nov. 28.—A treaty of peace was made with the Dey of Algiers, by which an annual tribute was given by the United States, for the redemption of captives. Between the years 1785 and 1793, the Algerine pirates captured and carried into Algiers fifteen American vessels, and made 180 officers and seamen slaves of the most revolting kind. By this treaty the United States agrees to pay $800,000 for captives then alive, and, in addition, to make the Dey, or governor, a present of a frigate worth $100,000. An annual trib-

ute of $23,000, in maritime stores, was also paid. This was complied with until the breaking out of the war of 1812.

June 24.—A treaty, concluded by Mr. Jay, with the British government, was ratified by the Senate. This treaty was not very satisfactory. It provided for the collection of debts here by British creditors, which had been contracted before the revolution, but procured no redress for those who lost negroes. It secured indemnity for unlawful captures on the seas and the evacuation of the forts on the frontier.

Aug. 3.—Commissioners of the United States meet the Indian chiefs of western tribes at Greenville, Ohio, and conclude a treaty of peace, by which the United States obtains a large tract of land in the present States of Michigan and Indiana.

Yellow fever pestilence in New York.

1796.

June.—Tennessee admitted into the United States, making the number of States in the Union sixteen.

Louis Philippe king of France, arrived in Philadelphia. He makes a tour through the country; returns again to the United States in 1800, thence to France, and dies in England in 1848.

Credit of the Government re-established, and all disputes with foreign powers, except France, adjusted.

Sept. 17.—Washington issued his farewell address.

1797.

John Adams inaugurated President of the United States; Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

May 15.—An extra session of Congress was convened to consider our relations with France. Our government had been insulted by the French minister here, the American minister ordered to leave France, and the French authorized depredations upon our commerce. Three envoys, appointed by Congress to proceed to France to adjust difficulties, were refused an audience unless they would pay a tribute to the French treasury, and, upon refusal, were ordered out of the country.

Nov.—Congress convened, and preparations were made for war with France.

1798.

Alien and sedition laws adopted by the United States. The first authorized the President to expel from the country any person, not a citizen, who should be suspected of conspiring against the Republic. The sedition law authorized the suppression of publications calculated to weaken the authority of the government.

May.—Quite a large standing army was authorized by Congress, and in July Washington was appointed its Commander-in-Chief. The army was never summoned to the field.

1799.

Jan.—Lafayette returns to France.

Feb.—Hostilities commenced on the ocean between the United States and

France, and the U. S. frigate Constellation captures the French frigate L'Insurgente.

Feb. 26.—Three commissioners proceed to France to negotiate for peace. When they arrived in France they found the government in the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte. He promptly received the commissioners, concluded a treaty of peace September 30, 1800, and gave such assurances of friendly relations that the provincial army of the United States was disbanded.

Dec. 14.—Washington died at Mount Vernon, at the age of sixty-eight years. At the recommendation of Congress, the wearing of crape on the left arm for thirty days, was pretty generally complied with.

1800.

Feb. 1.—The U. S. frigate Constellation had an action with the French frigate La Vengeance, but escaped capture, after a loss of 160 men killed and wounded.

Removal of the Capitol from Philadelphia to Washington.

A second census was taken, and the population of the Union was found to be 5,319,762, an increase of 1,400,000 in ten years. The revenue, which amounted to $4,771,000 in 1790, now amounted to $13,000,000.

1801.

Repeal of the act imposing internal duties. The enforcement of this law is what caused the whiskey insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794.

March 4.—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President of the United States, and Aaron Burr Vice-President. When the electors counted the votes Jefferson and Burr had an equal number. According to the provisions of the Constitution the vote was then transferred to the House of Representatives. Mr. Jefferson was finally chosen President after 35 ballots, and Mr. Burr proclaimed Vice-President.

June 10.—Tripoli declares war against the United States. Prior to the declaration of war (1800) Capt. Bainbridge arrived at Algiers, in the frigate George Washington. The Dey demanded the use of his vessel to carry an ambassador to Constantinople. Bainbridge remonstrated, when the Dey haughtily observed: "You pay me tribute, by which you become my slaves, and therefore I have a right to order you as I think proper." Bainbridge was obliged to comply, for the castle guns would not allow him to pass out of the harbor.

1802.

April.—Ohio admitted as a State, with a population of 72,000.

Yellow fever ravages in Philadelphia.

Merino sheep introduced into the United States by Mr. Livingston and Gen. Humphreys.

Military academy founded at West Point, on the Hudson.

1803.

Com. Preble sent to humble the Algerine pirates. After bringing the Em-

BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

D

peror of Morocco to terms, his squadron proceeded to Tripoli. One of his vessels (the Philadelphia) struck on a rock while reconnoitering, and was captured by the Tripolitans. The officers were treated as prisoners, but the crew were made slaves.

April.—Louisiana purchased of France for $15,000,000, and divided into Territory of New Orleans and the District of Louisiana. It contained a mixed population of about 85,000, and 40,000 slaves at this time.

Jerome Bonaparte, nineteen years of age, arrived in New York. He visits Baltimore, falls in love there with a Miss Patterson and marries her. In 1805 he returns to France, leaving his wife to follow. The Emperor forbids her to enter France, and had the marriage annulled by the French Council. Jerome then married the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, and six days after was made King of Westphalia.

1804.

Feb. 3.—Lieut. Decatur, with only 76 men, sails into the harbor of Tripoli, boards the Philadelphia, killed and drove into the sea all the Tripolitans defending her, set fire to the vessel, and returned to the American squadron without losing a man.

July 12.—Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel by Aaron Burr. The difficulty grew out of a political quarrel. Burr had been informed of some remarks made by Hamilton in public, derogatory to his character, and he demanded a retraction. Hamilton considered his demand unreasonable, and refused compliance. Burr challenged him to fight, and Hamilton reluctantly met him on the west side of the Hudson, near Hoboken, N. J., where they fought with pistols. Hamilton discharged his weapon in the air, but Burr took fatal aim, and his antagonist fell. Hamilton died the next day.

Brown University, R. I., established.

A large fire occurred in New York on Wall, Front, and Water streets. Forty or fifty houses were destroyed.

1805.

The Pennsylvania Acadamy of Fine Arts founded.

Michigan created into a Territory.

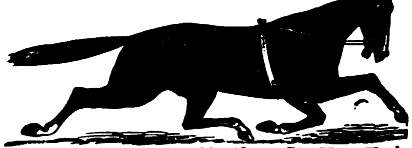
June 3.—The Pasha of Tripoli makes terms of peace.

Yellow fever pestilence in New York.

1806.

England insists upon continuing the right to search American vessels for suspected deserters from the British navy. American seamen were thus forced into the British service, under the pretence that they were deserters. The British in persisting in this outrage upon American seamen brought on the war of 1812.

Treason of Burr. During the summer of this year Aaron Burr organized military expeditions in the west, and the secrecy with which he carried on his operations, led the government to suspect that he designed to dismember the Union, and establish an independent empire west



of the Alleghenies, with himself at the head.

1807.

Feb.—Aaron Burr arrested on the Tombigbee river, in the State of Alabama, on the charge of treason. He was tried at Richmond, Va., but the testimony showed that his probable design was an invasion of Mexican provinces, and then to establish an independent government. He was acquitted.

June 22.—The Chesapeake fired upon by the British frigate Leopard. The British demanded four seamen from the commander of the Chesapeake, claiming them as deserters from the British ship Melampus. Commodore Barron, not suspecting danger, and unprepared for an attack, surrendered the Chesapeake after losing three men killed and eighteen wounded.

July.—Proclamation issued ordering all British armed vessels to leave the waters of the United States, and forbidding any to enter until full satisfaction is given for the outrage on the United States frigate Chesapeake, and security against future aggressions should be made.

Nov. 11.—British in council issue an order prohibiting neutral nations trading with France, excepting upon paying a tribute to Great Britain; and France retaliates by issuing a decree December 17, forbidding all trade with England or her colonies, and authorizing the confiscation of any vessel found in French ports which had submitted to English search, or paid the exacted tribute. These retaliating war measures between England and France almost destroyed American shipping trade abroad.

Dec. 22.—Congress decreed an embargo, which detained all vessels, American and foreign, in our ports, and ordered American vessels home immediately, that the seamen might be trained for war.

The first steamboat built in the world by Robert Fulton, in New York. It was named the "Clermont," and made its first trip during this year from New York to Albany.

1808.

Commodore Barron, of the Chesapeake, tried and sentenced to be suspended for five years, on account of surrendering his vessel to the British in 1807.

Jan. 1.—The importation of African slaves into the United States, prohibited by Congress.

1809.

March 1.—Congress repeals the embargo on shipping, and at the same time passes a law forbidding all commercial intercourse with England and France until their obnoxious restrictions on commerce shall be removed.

March 4.—James Madison inaugurated President of the United States, and George Clinton as Vice-President.

General Harrison concludes a treaty with the Miami Indians, by which the United States gets possession of a large tract of land on both sides of the Wabash.

1810.

Third census of the United States. Population, 7,239,814.

March 23.—France issued a decree which declared every American vessel which had entered French ports since March, 1810, or that might thereafter enter, as forfeited, and authorized the sale of the same, together with the cargoes, the money to be placed in the French treasury. Bonaparte justified this decree by the plea that it was made in retaliation for the American decree of non-intercourse.

May.—Congress offers to resume commercial relations with either France or England, or both, on condition that they repeal their obnoxious orders and decrees before March 3, 1811. France feigned compliance, and the United States resumed commercial intercourse with that nation. But American vessels continued to be siezed by French cruisers, and on March, 1811, Napoleon declared the obnoxious laws to still exist, and America thereafter ceased intercourse with that nation.

1811.

April 16.—Engagement between the American frigate President, Commodore Rogers commanding, and the British sloop-of-war Little Belt, Captain Bingham. The Little Belt was preying upon American merchantmen when hailed by Rogers of the President, and received a cannon shot in reply. A brief action ensued, when Captain Bingham, after losing eleven men killed and twenty-one wounded, gave a satisfactory answer to Rogers. At this time the American navy numbered only twelve large vessels of war, the British near nine hundred.

May 19.—A fire broke out near the corner of Chatham and Duane street, New York, and destroyed nearly one hundred buildings on both sides of Chatham street.

Nov. 11.—Battle of Tippecanoe. At four o'clock in the morning the Indians attacked the American camp, commanded by General Harrison, but after a bloody battle, lasting until dawn, the Indians were repulsed. The battle of Tippecanoe was one of the most desperate ever fought with the Indians, and the loss was heavy on both sides.

The British government declare the attack on the Chesapeake to have been unauthorized, and promised pecuniary aid o the families of those who were killed.

Dec. 27.—Burning of the Theatre at Richmond, Va. There were about 600 persons in the audience when the fire was first discovered. There was but one door for egress, and men, women, and children were pressing upon each other to get out, while the flames were surging upon those behind. It is supposed there were 61 persons burned to death.

During this year British orders for searching American vessels and impressing American seamen were rigorously enforced; insult after insult was offered the American flag, and the British press

insolently boasted that the United States "could not be kicked into a war." A continuation of these outrages brought on the war of 1812.

1812.

Congress passed an act empowering the President to enlist 25,000 men, accept 50,000 volunteers, and to call out 100,000 militia. Henry Dearborn appointed commander-in-chief.

British Government declared the whole American coast in a state of blockade, except that of the New England States. The apparent sympathy of these States with Great Britain caused the enemies of our country to think that they would secede from the Union; but, as the war progressed, it proved that their patriotism was too strong to admit of such a catastrophe.

June.—Mob in Baltimore. A newspaper, called the *Federal Republican*, was destroyed by a mob for uttering sentiments of censure on the conduct of the government. Shortly after this affair the paper made its appearance again, containing severe allusions against the mayor, police, and people of Baltimore for the depredations that had been committed upon the establishment. The office was again mobbed, and during the frequent discharge of muskets Dr. Gale was killed; when the party in the office were finally escorted by the military to the county jail for protection against further violence. Shortly after dark, the mob assembled at the jail, carried the mayor away by force, and compelled the turnkey to open the door. General Lingan was killed; eleven were beaten and mangled with such weapons as stones, bludgeons, sledge-hammers, etc., and thrown as dead into one pile. Mr. Hanson, editor of the paper, fainting from repeated wounds, was carried away by a gentleman of opposite political sentiments, at the risk of his life. No effectual inquiry was ever made into this violation of the law, and the guilty escaped punishment.

First house in Rochester, N. Y., built.

April 8.—Louisiana admitted as a State.

April 12.—Death of George Clinton, Vice President of the United States.

June 4.—A bill declaring war to exist between the United States and Great Britian, passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 79 to 49. On the 17th it passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 13, and on that day it received the signature of the President. He issued his war manifesto two days afterward.

July 12—Gen. Hall crosses Detroit river to attack Fort Malden. He encamped at Sandwich, and by this fatal delay, lost every advantage which an immediate attack might have secured.

July 17.—Fort Mackinaw, one of the strongest posts of the United States, was surprised and captured by an allied force of British and Indians.

Aug. 5.—Maj. Van Horne, while escorting a supply party to camp, was defeated

ART EXHIB TION HALL, CENTENN AL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

by some British and Indians near Brownstown, on the Huron river.

Aug. 7.—Gen. Hull retires from Canada and takes his post at Detroit.

Aug. 13.—The Essex, Captain Porter, captures the Alert, the first vessel taken from the British that war.

Aug. 16.—Hull surrenders Detroit to the British. The English were commanded by Brock, consisting of 700 troops and 600 Indians.

Aug. 19.—U. S. frigate Constitution, Commodore Isaac Hull, captures the British frigate Guerriere. The contest lasted about forty minutes when the commander of the Guerriere surrendered and the vessel was so completely wrecked that she was burned. The Constitution suffered little damage and was ready for action the following day.

Oct. 13.—Queenstown Heights on the Canada frontier, captured by 225 Americans under command of Col. Van Renselear. Van Renselear was wounded at the landing, and Capt. Wood took command and successfully assaulted and took possession of the Heights.

Oct. 13.—Gen. Brock with 600 British troops, from Fort George attempted to regain the battery at Queenstown Heights but was repulsed and Brock was killed. In the meantime Gen. Stephen Van Renselaer, was using his utmost endeavors to send reinforcements, but only 1,000 undisciplined troops could be induced to cross the river. These were attacked by fresh troops from Fort George and nearly all killed or made prisoners, while at least 1,500 of their companions in arms cowardly refused to cross to their aid.

Oct. 18—U. S. sloop-of-war, Wasp, Captain Jones, captures the British brig Frolic, after a very severe conflict for three-quarters of an hour. Only three officers and one seaman, of 84 of the crew of the Frolic remained unhurt. The Wasp lost only ten men. The same afternoon the British ship Poictiers, carrying 74 guns, captured the Wasp.

Oct. 25.—The frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, captures the British frigate Macedonia. The fight lasted near two hours. The British lost more than 100 in killed and wounded, and Decatur lost only five killed and seven wounded. The frigate United States was very little injured.

Madison re-elected President, and Elbridge Gerry, as Vice-President.

During this year, it is estimated that upwards of 50 British armed vessels and 250 merchantmen, with an aggregate of more than 3,000 prisoners, and a vast amount of booty, were captured by the Americans.

Dec. 29.—Commodore Bainbridge, commanding the frigate Constitution, after three hours fighting, captured the British frigate Java, off San Salvador. The Java had 400 men on board, of whom almost 200 were killed or wounded, and she was so badly crippled that Bainbridge, finding her incapable of floating, burned her three days after the action.

The Constitution was very little damaged.

1813.

Jan. 17.—The British frigate Narcissus captured the United States schooner Viper.

The remains of Captain James Lawrence, who died from wounds received on board of the United States frigate, Chesapeake, in 1813, were removed from Halifax and interred in Trinity church yard, N. Y. with imposing ceremony.

Jan. 22.—Americans defeated at Frenchtown, about 25 miles south of Detroit. A combined force, under Proctor, of 1,500 British and Indians, fell upon the American camp, commanded by Gen. Winchester, at dawn. After a severe battle and heavy loss on both sides, Winchester, who was made prisoner by the the Indians, surrendered his troops on condition that ample protection should be given. Proctor, fearing the approach of Harrison, immediately marched for Malden, leaving the sick and wounded Americans behind, who were afterwards murdered and scalped by the Indians.

Feb. 22.—Ogdensburg, N. Y., taken by the British.

Feb. 24.—United States sloop-of-war, Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, engages the British brig, Peacock, off the mouth Demara river, South America. The Peacock surrendered after a conflict of fifteen minutes, and a few moments afterward she sunk, carrying down with her nine British seamen and three Americans. The loss of the Peacock in killed and wounded was 37 ; of the Hornet only 5.

April 25.—Mobile taken by a body of the American army.

April 27.—Americans capture York (now Toronto). The Americans landed about two miles west of the British works, and in the face of a galling fire from regulars and Indians, under Gen. Sheaffe, drove them back to their forticatious. The British retreated from the fort, but laid a train of wet powder to the magazine, and set fire to it, and while General Pike was pressing forward, the fort blew up, causing great destruction of life among the Americans. General Pike was mortally wounded, but he lived long enough to know that the American flag floated in triumph over the fort at Toronto. General Sheaffe escaped with the principal part of the troops, but lost all his baggage, books, papers, and a large amount of public property.

May 2.—British repulsed at Fort Sandusky, Ohio. The garrison of the fort consisted of 150 young men, commanded by Major Croghan, was assaulted by 500 regulars and 800 Indians, under Gen. Proctor. The British recoiled, panic-stricken, and fled in confusion leaving 150 of their killed and wounded. American loss one man killed and 7 wounded.

May 3.—Havre de Grace, Md., burned by the British blockading squadron.

May.—Unsuccessful siege of Fort Meigs on the Maumee river by the British. Gen. Clay, commanding 1,200 men, arrived

with reinforcements for the fort and dispersed the enemy, but imprudently pursued the fugitives, was surrounded and captured. Proctor returned to the siege, but his Indian allies under Tecumseh, becoming impatient, deserted him, and the siege was abandoned.

May 27.—Fort George on the western shore of Niagara river, near its mouth, surrendered to the Americans.

May 29.—British repulsed at Sackett's Harbor. Sir George Prevost and a 1,000 soldiers landed in the face of a severe fire from some regulars stationed there. Gen. Brown, commander, rallied the militia, and their rapid gathering then so alarmed Prevost, that he hastily re-embarked, leaving almost the whole of his wounded behind.

June 1.—"Don't give up the ship." Capt. Lawrence, now in command of the frigate Chesapeake encountered the British frigate Shannon, about 30 miles from Boston. A furious action commenced which lasted only fifteen minutes. In that short time the Chesapeake lost 48 killed and 98 wounded; the Shannon 23 killed and 56 wounded. Lawrence, with his second officer in command, Ludlow, were among the slain at the beginning of the action; and, when Lawrence was carried below, he issued those brave and ever memorable words: "Don't give up the ship." During the contest the two vessels became entangled, and the British boarded the Chesapeake, and, after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, hoisted the British flag. The remains of Lawrence, together with Ludlow's, were carried to Halifax and buried with the honors of war.

June 6.—British attack American camp at Stony Creek, Canada West, and were repulsed. It was very dark, and in the confusion both of the American generals (Chandler and Winder) were made prisoners. American loss in killed, wounded and missing, 154.

June 23.—Admiral Cockburn defeated at Craney Island.

June.—Gen. Dearborn, on account of ill-health, retires from commander-in-chief of the army, and is succeeded by Gen. Wilkinson.

Aug. 14.—British sloop-of-war Pelican captures the American brig Argus.

Aug. 30.—Fort Mimms, on the Alabama River, surprised and captured by a large body of Indians, under Tecumseh, who massacred about 300 men, women, and children.

Sept. 5.—British brig Boxer, Capt. Blythe, encounters American brig Enterprise, Lieut. Burrows, and after an engagement of forty minutes, off the coast of Maine, the Boxer surrendered. Both commanders were slain, and their bodies were buried in one grave at Portland.

Sept. 10.—Perry's victory on Lake Erie. The carnage of this engagement was very great. The Lawrence, Perry's flag ship, was soon disabled and became unmanageable, having all her crew, except four or five, killed or wounded. Perry then

left her, in an open boat, and hoisted his flag on the Niagara. With this vessel he passed through the enemy's line, pouring broadsides right and left at half pistol-shot distance. The American loss, 27 killed and 96 wounded. The British lost about 200 in killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners. The British were commanded by Commodore Barclay.

Sept. 29.—Detroit evacuated by Proctor, and taken possession of by the Americans.

Oct. 5.—Battle of the Thames in Canada. Gen. Harrison, with 3,500 men, overtook Proctor in his retreat from Detroit, about 80 miles from that city. A desperate battle ensued. Tecumseh was slain, and his followers, who fought furiously, broke and fled. Almost the whole of Proctor's command were killed or made prisoners, and the general himself narrrowly escaped with a few of his cavalry.

Nov. 3.—Gen. Coffee, with 900 men, surrounds an Indian camp near where the village of Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., now stands, and killed 200 of them. Not a warrior escaped.

Nov. 5.—Americans again invade Canada, 7,000 strong, with the intention of co-operating with about 4,000 troops under Hampton, in an attack on Montreal.

Nov. 11.—Battle of Chrysler's Field, about ninety miles above Montreal, on the St. Lawrence river. This battle was fought by a detachment under General Brown, who was sent to disperse the British at Williamsburg, and cover the descent of boats carrying American troops on the St. Lawrence. Americans lost more than 300 men in killed and wounded, and the British about 200.

Dec. 10.—General McClure, commanding at Fort George, burnt the Canadian village of Newark, and two days after was compelled by the British to abandon the fort.

Dec. 19.—Fort Niagara captured by a strong force of British and Indians, and, in retaliation for the burning of Newark, set fire and destroyed Youngstown, Lewistown, Manchester (now Niagara Falls), and the Tuscorora Indian village, in Niagara county.

Dec. 30.—Buffalo and the little village of Black Rock laid in ashes, and a large amount of public and private property destroyed.

Power loom introduced in the United States.

During the spring and summer Admiral Cockburn, with a small squadron, carried on a distressing warfare on the coast between Delaware Bay and Charleston. The shipping in the Delaware was destroyed, and Lewistown cannonaded; Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Georgetown, and Fredeickstown, on the Chesapeake, were plundered and burned.

1814.

March 27.—General Jackson attacked and defeated the Indians at the Great Horse-Shoe Bend, on the Yallapoosa river. The Indians had assembled here,

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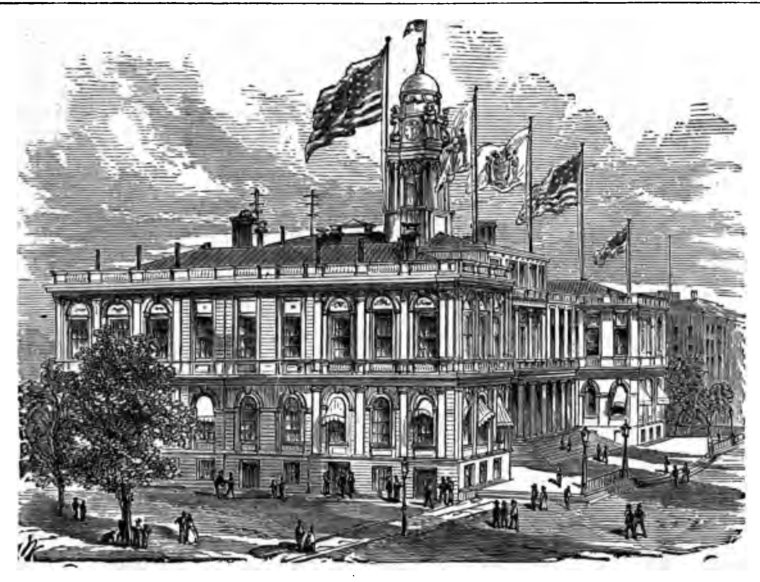
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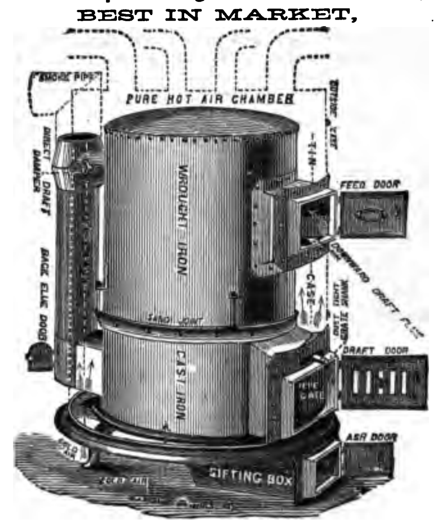
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in a fortified camp, 1,000 warriors strong, with their women and children, determined to make a desperate defence. They fought bravely, and almost 600 of their warriors were killed, as they refused to surrender. Only two or three were made prisoners, with about 300 women and children. Among those who bowed to submission was Weathersford, their greatest leader. He appeared suddenly before Jackson, in his tent, and standing erect, said: "I am in your power; do with me what you please. I have done the white people all the harm I could. I have fought them, and fought them bravely. My warriors are all gone now, and I can do no more. When there was a chance for success I never asked for peace. There is none now, and I ask for it for the remnant of my nation."

March 28.—United States frigate Essex, Captain Porter, was captured in the harbor of Valparaiso, by the British frigate Phœbe, and sloop-of-war Cherub. It was a desperate battle, the Essex loosing 154 men killed and wounded. Captain Porter, in acknowledging the defeat to the Secretary of the Navy, says: "We have been unfortunate but not disgraced."

April 21.—The United States sloop-of-war Frolic was captured by the British frigate Orpheus and schooner Shelbourne.

April 29.—The Peacock captured the British brig Epervier, off the coast of Florida.

May 5.—Battle of Oswego. A British squadron, carrying 3,000 men, attacked Oswego, by land and water. The town was defended by about 300 men, under Captain Mitchell, and a small flotilla under Captain Woolsey. They defended the place for two days, when they were compelled to yield to superior force. The British loss was 235 men in killed and wounded; the Americans lost 69. The object of the British in this expedition was to destroy or capture a large quantity of stores at Oswego Falls, but the determined resistance they met with at Oswego caused them to abandon the project.

July 3.—Generals Scott and Ripley cross the Niagara river into Canada, and capture Fort Erie.

July 5.—Battle of Chippewa. General Brown met the British in the open fields at Chippewa, and repulsed the enemy with a loss of about 500 men; American loss about 300. The British retreated to Burlington Heights, where they were reinforced by troops under Lt. Gen. Drummond, who assumed command.

July 25.—Battle of Niagara Falls. The British force, under Drummond, was about one-third greater than Brown's. The battle commenced at sunset, and ended at midnight, when the Americans had lost 858 men in killed and wounded, and the British 878. The Americans were left in possession of the field, but were unable to carry away any of the spoils which they had captured. Generals Scott and Brown were wounded. The Ameri-

cans retired to Fort Erie, where General Gaines took chief command.

Aug. 9-14.—Com. Hardy makes an unsuccessful attack on Stonington.

Aug. 15.—Gen. Drummond, in command of 5,000 British, made an assault on Fort Erie, and was repulsed with a loss of almost 1,000 men.

Aug. 24.—Battle of Bladensburg, capture of Washington, burning of the White House, and other public and private buildings. Ross, the British commander, first attacked Gen. Winder and Com. Barney at Bladensburg in command of 3,000 undisciplined militia, seamen, and marines. The militia fled, and the marines and seamen were made prisoners. Ross was in command of 5,000 men. He then pushed on to Washington, completed his destruction there, and retreated to his shipping on the 25th of August. In these exploits the British loss in killed, wounded, and by desertion, was almost 1,000 men; that of the Americans about 100 killed and wounded, and 20 prisoners. The President and his Cabinet were at Bladensburg when the British approached, but returned to the city when the conflict began, and narrowly escaped capture.

Sept. 11.—Battle of Plattsburg. The British, 14,000 strong, in command of Prevost, marched to Plattsburg, where, in conjunction with the navy, a battle ensued. The Americans, 1,500 strong, commanded by Gen. Macomb, and a large body of militia, under General Mooers, retired to the south side of the Saranac. The land forces fought until dark, and every attempt of the British to cross the Saranac was bravely resisted. In the evening Prevost hastily retreated, leaving his sick and wounded, and a large quantity of military stores behind him. The British loss, from the 6th to the 11th of September, in killed, wounded, and deserted, was about 2,500, that of the Americans 121.

Sept. 11.—McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain. After an engagement of two hours and forty minutes, the British fleet, under Com. Downie, surrendered. The Americans lost in killed and wounded 116; the British 194, among whom was Commodore Downie, whose remains lie under a monument at Plattsburg.

Sept. 12.—The British make an unsuccessful attack on Baltimore, where Gen. Smith was in command. Ross, with 8,000 British troops, was pressing forward, when he was met by Gen. Stricker; a slight skirmish ensues, in which Gen. Ross is killed. He is succeeded in command by Col. Brooke. A battle now commenced, which lasted an hour and a quarter, when the Americans fell back towards the city. Both parties slept on their arms that night. On the following morning the British advanced as if to attack the city. In the meantime a bombardment had been kept upon the fort, whose garrison, under command of Major Armistead, made a gallant defence. No less than 1,500 shells were thrown. On the morning of the 14th the

British re-embarked, and silently withdrew from the city. It is estimated that the enemy lost between six and seven hundred in these engagements.

Sept. 13.—Key composes "The Star Spangled Banner."

Sept. 15.—British attack Fort Bower (now Fort Morgan) at the entrance to Mobile Bay. They are repulsed by Major Lawrence, with the loss of one ship and many men.

Sept. 17.—A successful sortie was made from Fort Erie, and the advanced works of the besiegers destroyed and the enemy driven toward Chippewa. Gen. Drummond then retired to Fort George, on the northwestern shore of the Niagara river, near its mouth.

Oct. 29.—First steam war vessel was launched, and named The Fulton.

Nov. 5.—Americans abandon and destroy Fort Erie, cross the river and go into winter quarters at Buffalo, Black Rock, and Batavia.

Nov. 7.—Gen. Jackson, with 2,000 Tennesee militia and some Choctaw warriors, stormed Pensacola, Fla., drove the British to their shipping, and finally from the harbor, and made the Governor beg for mercy and surrender the town and all its military works unconditionally. Jackson then returned to Mobile.

Dec. 2.—Gen. Jackson arrives at New Orleans and declares martial law.

Dec. 14.—British capture a flotilla of American gun-boats in Lake Borgne. The attack was made by the enemy in about forty barges, conveying 1,200 men. American loss in killed and wounded about 40; the British about 300.

Dec. 15.—Hartford convention. This convention consisted of delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and two members from New Hampshire, and one from Vermont, these last were appointed at county meetings. The object of the convention was opposition to the war, and a threaten of secession of the New England States.

Dec. 23.—Gen. Jackson attacked, in the night, about 2,400 of the enemy, on the Mississippi, 9 miles below New Orleans. After killing or wounding 400 of the British he withdrew. The American loss was about 100.

Dec. 24.—Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Ghent. The articles of the treaty chiefly related to the disputes respecting boundaries, for the determination of which it was agreed that commissioners should be reciprocally appointed.

General Wilkinson repulsed on Canadian frontier and superseded by General Izard.

Hull tried for cowardice and treason at Albany, N. Y., for the surrender of Detroit. He was found guilty of cowardice and sentenced to be shot, but was afterward pardoned by the President.

The Wasp, Capt. Blakely, made a successful cruise, but after capturing thirteen prizes disappeared and was never heard of again. Probably lost in a storm.

E

1815.

Jan. 8.—Battle of New Orleans, Gen. Jackson, in command of 6,000 militia, concentrated his forces about four miles below the city, within a line of entrenchments a mile long, extending from the river far into the swamp. He was attacked in this position by 12,000 British, under command of General Packenham. As the British approached, a terrible cannonade was opened from the American batteries, yet they continued to advance until within rifle range, when volley after volley of deadly storm of lead poured into the ranks of the invaders. The British column soon wavered, General Packenham fell, and the entire British army fled in dismay, leaving 700 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded on the field. The Americans were so safely entrenched that they lost only 7 killed and 6 wounded.

Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor, came to the United States as Count de Survilliers, and purchased 1,500 acres of land in Bordentown, N. J., and settled down to the life of an opulent gentleman. In 1830 he returned to France, and died in Florence in 1844.

Feb 18.—Peace proclaimed by the President of the United States, and a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty was observed througout the Union.

Feb. 20.—The Constitution, Commodore Stewart, had a severe action with the British frigate Cyane and sloop-of-war Levant, and captured both.

Feb 24.—Robert Fulton, inventor of steam navigation, died in New York, aged fifty years.

April.—Massacre of American prisoners at Dartmoor, England.

April 10.—The United States Bank re-chartered for twenty years, with a capital of $35,000,000. The existence of the bank expired with this charter in 1836.

June 17.—Commodore Decatur captures two Algerine vessels and six hundred prisoners.

June 30.—The Dey of Algiers signs a treaty of peace, agreeing to restore all American prisoners to liberty, pay indemnity for all property destroyed, and to relinquish all claims of tribute from the United States.

July.—Commodore Decatur demanded and received $46,000 from the Bashaw of Tunis, in payment for American vessels he allowed the English to capture in his harbor. A demand of $25,000 and restoration of prisoners was made upon the Bashaw of Tripoli, which was complied with. This cruise to the Mediterranean gave full security to American commerce in those seas, and left the United States at peace.

Sept. 9.—John Singleton Copley, American historical painter, died, aged 78 years.

1816.

Extremely cold season, hickory wood selling in New York for $23 per cord, and oak for $15. There was frost every month of the year.



MACHINERY HALL, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

1816.

The Republican party in New York city adopts, for the first time, the title of Democrats.

Dec.—Indiana admitted into the union of states.

1817.

United States suppresses two piratical slave dealing establishments, one at the mouth of the St. Mary, Florida, and the other at Galveston, Texas.

Trouble with the Seminole, Creek Indians, and runaway negroes, who commenced murderous depredations upon the frontier settlements of Georgia and the Alabama territory. General Gaines sent to suppress these outrages.

March 4.—James Monroe inaugurated President at Congress Hall, Washington city, the capitol having been destroyed by the British.

July 4.—Ground was broken for the Erie canal.

July 8.—Remains of General Montgomery, after resting 42 years at Quebec, were brought to the city of New York and placed in a monument in front of St. Paul's church.

Nov.—United States troops take possession of Amelia Island, the rendezvous of the pirates on the Florida coast.

1818.

The present flag was established by law —thirteen stripes and as many stars as States, arranged in a circle on a blue ground, a star being added on the Fourth of July after the admission of a new State. And on the whole it is a very graceful and picturesque standard.

Provision is made for the support of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution and their families.

American citizens are accorded by Great Britain a share in the Newfoundland fisheries.

General Jackson pursues the Indians into Florida, takes Pensacola and banishes the Spanish authorities and troops. At St. Mark he captured Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister, who were tried and found guilty of being the principal emmissaries among the southern Indians, inciting them to hostilities. They were both executed.

1819.

Florida ceded by Spain to the United States.

Steamer named the Savannah first crossed the Atlantic.

First lodge of Odd Fellows opened in the United States.

Territory of Arkansas formed.

Aug. 23.—Commodore Perry dies in the West Indies.

Dec.—Alabama admitted as a State.

1820.

Napoleon Murat, nephew of Napoleon I., arrived in the United States. He was of a scientific turn of mind, and took great interest in our educational institutions. He married a grand niece of George Washington, and died in Tallahassee, in 1847.

1820.

Fourth census of the United States. Population 9,638,190. National debt, $89,-987,427.

Maine admitted as a State.

James Monroe re-elected President.

First Mariner's church erected in New York.

March 22.—Stephen Decatur, an American Naval officer, was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron.

1821.

Aug. 21.—Missouri admitted as a State, with the famous "compromise," under which it was resolved that in future no slave State should be erected north of the northern boundary of Arkansas.

Streets of Baltimore lighted with gas.

1822.

Conspiracy of the blacks at Charleston, S. C. The blacks of Charleston had arranged an extensive plot for the indiscriminate massacre of the whites on the night of the 16th of June. This information was conveyed to the Governor, who had the city patrolled on that night with a large military force. The conspirators finding this the case, no revolt was attempted. About 131 of the conspirators were afterwards arrested; 35 of them were executed; 51 acquitted, and the rest were sentenced to be transported.

March 19.—The independence of the South American Government acknowledged by the United States.

Piracy in the West Indies suppressed by the United States.

Boston, Mass., incorporated as a city.

March 8.—United States acknowledges the independence of South America.

Oct. 3.—Treaty with Columbia.

1823.

President Monroe promulgates the doctrine that the United States ought to resist the extension of foreign dominion or influence upon the American continent.

1824.

Aug. 15.—Lafayette re-visits the United States.

1825.

March 4.—John Quincy Adams inaugurated President.

Civil war threatened in Georgia. The Federal Government, in consideration of Georgia releasing her claims to portions of the Mississippi territory, agreed to purchase for that State Indian lands within the borders of Georgia. The Indians refused to sell their lands, and the Governor of Georgia was about to drive them out, when the Federal Government interfered on behalf of the Indians. The Indians finally removed to the wilderness of Mississippi.

Napoleon Lucien Charles, nephew of Napoleon I., came to America and married a Yankee schoolmistress. He went to France in 1848, and received the title of Prince of the Imperial Family.

Erie Canal completed. It was one of the most stupendous important public

1825.

improvements, at that time, ever undertaken by the United States.

Corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument laid by Lafayette.

Lafayette leaves for France in the frigate Brandywine.

1826.

Anti-Mason party and Morgan excitement. William Morgan, of Western New York, announced his intention to publish a book, in which the secrets of Masonry were to be disclosed. He was suddenly seized at Canandaigua, one evening, placed in a carriage, and was never heard of afterward. Some Free masons were charged with his murder, and the report of an investigating committee appointed by the Legislature of New York confirmed the suspicion. An Anti-Mason party was formed, and in 1831 an Anti-Masonic convention was held in Philadelphia, and nominated William Wirt, of Virginia, for President of the United States. Although the party polled a large vote, it soon afterward disappeared.

Feb. 13.—American Temperance Society instituted at Boston.

July 4.—Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, almost at the same hour. They were both members of the committee who had framed the Declaration of Independence; both signed it; both had been Foreign Ministers; both had been Vice Presidents and then Presidents of the United States. Together with their death, it was a singular coincidence.

1827.

A national convention was held in Harrisburg, Pa., to discuss the subject of protective tariffs. Only four of the slave States sent delegates. They memorialized Congress for an increase of duties on woolen and cotton fabrics.

1828.

May.—Congress passes a tariff bill imposing heavy duties on British goods. It is denounced by the Southern people as oppressive and unconstitutional.

The title of "Democrats" adopted generally by the Republican party.

1829.

March 4.—Inauguration of General Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

June 4.—United States steam frigate Fulton blown up at New York; between 30 and 40 persons killed.

Aug. 8.—The first locomotive engine run upon a railroad track was the Stourbridge Lion, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, at Honesdale.

1830.

Treaty with the Ottoman Porte.

Workingman's party originated in New York city.

Fifth census of the United States—population 12,866,020.

Jan. 6.—Daniel Webster made his great speech in the United States Senate

1830.

in answer to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina.

May 27.—President Jackson vetoes the Maysville Road bill.

Oct. 5.—The President issued a proclamation declaring the ports of the United States open to British vessels from the West Indies.

1831.

June 10.—King of the Netherlands renders his decision on the boundary question between Maine and the British possessions. Rejected by both parties, and question settled in 1842 by the treaty of Washington.

July 4.—James Monroe dies.

Sept. 21, 22, 23.—Riots in Providence, R. I. Five sailors started out for a cruise, and when they arrived at the foot of Olney's lane, about 8 o'clock in the evening, they met six or seven steamboat men, who said they had a row with the darkies, and asked the sailors to go up and aid them. This party, greatly increased, proceeded up the lane, when they were received with stones thrown from the houses of the blacks. Stones were then thrown by the crowd against the houses. During the melee the darkies fired upon them, killing one man and wounding two others. As soon as it was discovered the following day that a white man was killed by the blacks, it occasioned great excitement, and a mob assembled, when the Sheriff arrested seven and committed them to jail, but in three or four instances the mob made a rescue. On the 23d the mob renewed their attack at Snowtown, stoning and destroying houses. The military were called out to preserve order, but were met with defiance from the mob. Stones were hurled at them with such force by the mob, as to split the stocks of several muskets, and, as a matter of self-protection they were compelled to fire. Four of the rioters were killed and the mob dispersed. A committee of the citizens of Providence appointed to investigate the matter were unanimous in their opinion that the infantry were justified in firing, and that it was strictly in defence of their lives.

Insurrection and massacre in Southampton county, Va. In August about sixty or seventy slaves rose upon the white inhabitants and massacred fifty-five men, women, and children.

Oct. 13.—Anderson, an English vocalist, was driven from the stage of the Park theatre, New York, for disrespectful remarks concerning the United States.

1832.

Congress passes a bill rechartering the United States Bank, but on July 10 Jackson vetoes the bill, and the charter expired, by limitation, in 1836.

The tariff act of 1828 produces dicontent among the Southern States, and South Carolina declares it null and void, and threatens to resist the collection of duties in the port of Charleston with arms, and



THE CASINO, CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

1832.

secede from the Union if the government persists in enforcing the law.

Black Hawk war commenced. After several skirmishes the Indians were driven from Illinois to beyond the Mississippi. Black Hawk was captured and taken to Washington City, and there to impress his mind with the strength of the nation he had foolishly made war with, he was conducted through several of the Eastern States. This ended the Black Hawk war.

The Morse system of electro-magnetic telegraphy invented.

Cholera in the United States. The epidemic first appeared in New York, June 27. The number of deaths from the 1st of July to the middle of October, when the pestilence ceased, is reported at 4,000. During this time the population was reduced from 225,000, by removals, to 140,000. The ratio of deaths to cases was 1 to 2, and the greatest number dying in one day was 311, on the 21st of July. The first case appeared in Philadelphia, July 5th, and the number of cases to September 13 was 2,314, the number of deaths 935. In Baltimore, the number of deaths to September 29, 710; in Norfolk, to September 11, 400; in Cincinnati, from May 1 to August 7, 1833, 307; in Nashville, from March 27 to July 12, 27 whites and 50 blacks. The disease appeared in New Orleans, October 27, 1832, and raged with great severity among the blacks, occasioning a pecuniary loss to slave owners of nearly four million dollars.

Dec. 10.—President Jackson issues a proclamation denying the right of any State to nullify any act of the Federal Government, and warned the people of South Carolina that the laws of the United States would be strictly enforced by military power, if necessary, and South Carolina was obliged to yield.

1833.

Feb. 12.—Tariff dispute settled by the passage of a bill, introduced by Henry Clay, which provided for a gradual reduction of the obnoxious duties during the succeeding ten years.

March 4.—President Jackson inaugurated for a second term.

Oct. 4.—Political riots in Philadelphia. The President removes the public funds ($10,000,000) from the Bank of the United States. The effect produced was sudden and widespread commercial distress, paralyzing the whole business of the country.

Opponents of Andrew Jackson first call themselves the Whig party.

1834.

Cholera again rages in New York.

The President sent General Wiley Thompson to Florida to prepare for a forcible removal of the Seminole Indians if necessary. The tone and manner of Osceola displeased Thompson, and he put him in irons and in prison for a day. The chief feigned penitence, and was released, but his wounded pride called for revenge,

1834.

and fearfully did he pursue it the following year.

McCormick's reaper patented.

1835.

July 12.—Negro riots in Philadelphia.

Democrats first called the "Locofoco" party.

Dec. 16.—A very disastrous fire occurred in New York, destroying 674 buildings in the lower part of the city. Loss estimated at $20,000,000.

War with Seminole Indians, led by Osceola, in Florida.

Dec. 28.—While Major Dade was marching at the head of 100 men for the relief of Fort Drane, in the interior of Florida, he was attacked, killed, and all but four of his attachment massacred. On the same day, and only a few hours before, with a small war party, Osceola killed General Thompson and five of his friends who were dining at a store a few yards from Fort King. Osceola scalped General Thompson with his own hands, and thus enjoyed the revenge for the indignity he had suffered in 1834.

1836.

March 29.—Pennsylvania newly incorporates the Bank of the United States.

June 15.—Arkansas admitted as a State.

National debt paid off.

Charles Louis Napoleon, the late Emperor of the French, was banished to the United States for attempting to gain the throne of his uncle, the First Consul, by revolutionary means. He landed at Norfolk, in March, 1837, and then came to New York, where he remained until May, when he sailed for Switzerland to see his dying mother.

The Creek Indians aid the Seminoles in their war. They attack mail carriers, stages, steamboats, and finally villages in Georgia and Alabama, until thousands of white people were fleeing for their lives from place to place. The Creeks were finally subdued by Gen. Scott, and several thousand of them were removed to beyond the Mississippi.

1837.

March 4.—Martin Van Buren inaugurated President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Vice-President.

The banks suspend specie payment, and a general panic prevails in business circles. During the months of March and April the failures in New York alone amounted to more than $200,000,000. The effect of these failures was felt all over the Union, and credit and confidence destroyed.

March 6.—Osceola and several chiefs appeared in General Jessup's camp, and signed a treaty of peace, and guaranteed instant departure of the Indians to their new home beyond the Mississippi. Osceola during the summer broke this treaty, and hostilities were again resumed.

Oct. 21.—Osceola, with several chiefs and 70 warriors, appeared the second time in Jessup's camp, under the protec-

1837.

tion of a flag. They were seized and confined. Osceola was sent to Charleston, where he died of a fever, while confined in Fort Moultrie.

June 25.—Michigan admitted as a State.

Sept. 4.—An extra session of Congress was convened to devise measures to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country, and after a session of 42 days it did but little, except the passage of a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes not to exceed the amount of ten million dollars.

Revolutionary movements in Canada, and many Americans assist the insurgents. The steamboat Carolina set on fire by the British, near Schlosser, east of Niagara, on United States territory, and she went over the great cataract in full blaze.

Nov. 7.—Riot at Alton, Ill.; E. P. Lovejoy killed.

Dec. 25.—Col. Taylor (afterward Gen. Taylor and President of the United States), in command of 600 troops, repulsed a large body of Indians on the northern border of Macaco Lake, sometimes called Big Water Lake.

1838.

April 18.—Destructive fire in Charleston, S. C.

Proclamation by the President against American citizens aiding the Canadians.

The steamship Sirius, the first to make the western transatlantic passage, arrives at New York from Cork, Ireland, and is followed, on the same day, by the Great Western, from Bristol, England.

The Wilkes exploring expedition to the South Sea sailed.

1839.

A treaty was made which appeared to terminate the Indian war, but murder and robberies continued, and it was not until 1842 that peace was finally secured. This war lasted seven years, and cost the United States many valuable lives, and millions of treasure.

Another financial panic, and in October banks suspend specie payment.

1840.

July 4.—The Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law. This bill established an independent treasury for the safe keeping of the public funds, and their entire and total separation from banking institutions. Railroad riots in Philadelphia. Population of the United States had now increased since the first year of the republic, from 3,500,000 of all colors, to 17,000,000.

1841.

March 4.—William Henry Harrison inaugurated President, and died April 4th.

April 6.—John Tyler, Vice President, was inaugurated President.

Aug. 9.—Sub-Treasury act repealed and a general bankruptcy bill passed.

Oct. 14.—Alexander MacLeod implicated in the burning of the Caroline in 1837, tried for murder and arson at Utica, N. Y., and acquitted.

1841.

Feb. 4.—United States Bank failed and other banks suspended specie payment.

Nov. and Dec.—Affair of the United States brig Creole, which leads to a dispute with England. This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the Governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.

1842.

Return of the United States exploring expedition from the great Southern ocean. The expedition made a voyage of about 90,000 miles, equal to almost four times the circumference of the globe.

The Croton aqueduct, which conveys water from Croton River, in Westchester county, in the city of New York, a distance of forty miles, was completed.

Prince de Joinville, of France, brother-in-law of Dom Pedro, of Brazil, arrived in New York.

Aug.—Treaty defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and for giving up fugitive criminals, signed at Washington.

Aug. 1.—Abolition riots in Philadelphia. Churches burned.

1843.

Jan. 11.—"Weavers' Riots" in Philadelphia.

Feb. 28.—A gun on board the steamship Princeton, while on an excursion on the Potomac, bursted, killing Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and Mr. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, and several other distinguished gentlemen. The President and many ladies were on board. Among the killed was Mr. Gardiner, of the State of New York, whose daughter the President soon afterwards married.

Suppression of threatened insurrection in Rhode Island, known as the Dorr Rebellion. Thomas Dorr was elected Governor by the "Suffrage party," and the "Law and Order" party chose Samuel W. King. Dorr was finally arrested, tried, and convicted of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was afterwards released, but deprived of all the civil rights of a citizen, and finally these disabilities were removed.

June 9.—Washington Allston, painter, born in South Carolina, died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 64 years.

Nov. 10.—John Trumbull, painter, born in Connecticut, died in New York, aged 87.

1844.

April 12.—The Texans conclude a treaty with the United States for the annexation of Texas to the Union.

June 25.—Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, died, aged 39 years.

July 6.—The United States recognizes the independence of the Sandwich Islands.

1844.

Treaty of commerce with China.

May and July.—Riots and Catholic churches burned in Philadelphia.

May 27.—Anti-Rent riots in New York. The tenants on some of the old "patroon" estates had refused to pay rent. It consisted of only "a few bushels of wheat, three or four fat fowl, and a day's work with horses and wagon, per year." The anti-renters considered it illegal, and, disguised as Indians, tarred and feathered those tenants who paid their rents, and even killed officers who served warrants upon them. The disturbances were finally suppressed by the military.

Telegraphic communication established between Baltimore and Washington.

1845.

March 1.—The Republic of Texas admitted into the Union.

March 3.—Florida and Iowa admitted as States.

March 4.—James K. Polk inaugurated President.

Treaty with Great Britain fixing the northwestern boundary, by which it was settled that Oregon was a part of the territory of the United States by right of first discovery.

March 6.—Mexican minister protests against the admission of Texas into the Union and demanded his passport.

July.—The President, aware of the hostile feelings of the Mexicans, sent Gen. Taylor, with a force of 1,500, for the defence of Texas. At the same time a squadron, under command of Commodore Connor, sailed for the Gulf of Mexico, to protect American interests there.

July 19.—Great fire between Broadway, Exchange place, Broad and Stone streets, New York. Loss, $5,000,000.

The Mexican government, by continued depredations upon American vessels and the confiscation of the property of the Americans within her border, brought on a crisis that required a settlement. The United States remonstrated, but the Mexicans continued their depredations, until the amount appropriated by the Mexicans reached more than $6,000,000. The Mexican government finally acknowledged the debt, and agreed to pay it in instalments of $300,000 each. Only three of the instalments were paid, and the Mexican government refused to decide whether she would pay the remainder.

1846.

War with Mexico.

April 24.—First blood of the war shed. Gen. Taylor, being informed that the Mexicans were crossing the Rio Grande, above his encampment, sent Capt. Thornton, with 60 dragoons, to reconnoitre. They were surprised and captured. Sixteen Americans were killed, and Capt. Thornton escaped by an extraordinary leap off his horse.

May 8.—Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, attacked by the Mexicans. After suffering a bombardment of 160 hours the garrison was relieved, and the Mexicans

1846.

trembled for the safety of Matamoras. Major Brown (in whose honor the fort was named), was mortally wounded.

May 8.—Battle of Palo Alto. Gen. Taylor, with a little over 2,000 troops, met, in battle array, 6,000 Mexicans under Gen. Arista. For five hours a hot contest was maintained, when the Mexicans gave way and fled. American loss in killed and wounded 53. Among the wounded was Capt. Page, of Maine, who afterwards died on the 12th of July; and Major Ringgold, commander of Flying Artillery, who died four days afterward. The Mexicans lost about 600.

May 9.—Battle of Resaca de la Palma. This was a short and bloody conflict, and the Americans were again victorious. American loss in killed and wounded 110; Mexican loss was at least 1,000. Gen. La Vega and 100 men were made prisoners. This was the second battle of the war fought between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Arista. Arista saved himself by solitary flight, and made his way alone across the Rio Grande.

May 13.—Before the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de Palma were known in the United States, Congress authorized the President to raise 50,000 volunteers, and appropriated $10,000,000 towards carrying on the war.

May 18.—Gen. Taylor drives the Mexican troops from Matamoras and takes possession of the town.

May 30.—Gen. Taylor, as a reward for his skill and bravery, *breveted* Major-General.

July.—Americans in California declare themselves independent, and place Gen. Fremont at the head of their affairs.

July 7.—Commodore Sloat bombards and takes possession of the city of Monterey.

July 9.—Commodore Montgomery takes possession of San Francisco.

Aug. 15.—Col. Fremont and Commodore Stockton take possession Los Angelos, California.

Aug. 18.—Gen. Kearney takes possession of Sante Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The Governor and 4,000 Mexican troops fled at his approach, and the people, numbering about 6,000, quietly submitted.

Aug. 22.—Annexation of New Mexico to the United States.

Sept. 21.—Gen. Taylor, now in command of 6,000 men, commenced the siege of Monterey. The city was defended by Gen. Ampudia, and 9,000 troops. The conflict lasted four days, a part of the time within the streets of the city, where the carnage was fearful. Ampudia surrendered. American loss in killed, wounded and missing 561. The number lost by the Mexicans was never ascertained, but it was supposed to be more than 1,000.

October.—Tobasco and Tuspan captured by Com. Perry.

Nov. 14.—Tampico surrenders to Com. Conner.

Nov. 15.—Gen. Worth took possession of Saltillo, capital of Coahuila.

1846.

Dec. 22.—Col. Doniphan, in command of 1,000 Missouri volunteers, while on his march to Chihuahua to join Gen. Wool, met a large force of Mexicans at Braceti, in the valley of the Rio del Norte, under Gen. Ponce de Leon. He sent a black flag to Doniphan with the message "We will neither ask nor give quarters." The Mexicans then advanced and fired three rounds. The Missourians fell upon their faces, and the enemy, supposing them to be all dead, rushed forward for plunder. The Americans suddenly arose, and delivering a deadly fire from their rifles, killed 200 Mexicans and dispersed the remainder in confusion.

Dec. 29.—Gen. Taylor took possession of Victoria, capital of Tamaupilas.

1847.

Jan. 19.—A revolt in Mexico against the United States government; Gov. Bent and many other Americans murdered at Fernando de Taos, and massacres occurred in other portions of the country.

Ten thousand Mormons from Illinois, under the leadership of Brigham Young, entered Deseret, now called Utah, and founded Salt Lake City.

Jan. 23.—Col. Price, with 350 men, defeated the insurgents at Canada, and finally dispersed them at the mountain gorge called the Pass of Embudo.

Feb. 23.—Battle of Buena Vista. Gen. Taylor's forces at this battle were only 5,000, while that of the enemy under Santa Anna, numbered 20,000. The Mexican general, assuring Gen. Taylor that he was surrounded, ordered him him to surrender within an hour. Taylor refused, and both armies prepared for battle. It was a desperate and bloody battle, commencing at sunrise and lasting until sunset; but finally the Mexicans fled in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded behind, and the Americans were left masters of the field. Americans lost 267 killed, 456 wounded, and 23 missing. The Mexicans lost almost 2,000. They left 500 of their comrades dead on the field.

Feb. 8.—Gen. Kearney proclaimed the annexation of California to the United States.

Feb. 23.—Captain Webster, with a small party of Americans, drove Gen. Minon, with 800 cavalry, out of Saltillo.

Feb. 28.—Col. Doniphan, when within 18 miles of Chihuahua, was met by 4,000 Mexicans. These he completely routed, losing in killed and wounded only 18 men, while the Mexicans lost about 600. He then pressed forward to the city, entered it in triumph, and raised the American flag upon its citadel (March 2) amidst a population of 40,000, and took possession of the province in the name of government.

March 27.—Surrender of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan de Ulloa to Gen. Scott and Com. Perry, with 5,000 prisoners and 500 pieces of artillery. The Americans lost 47 killed, and about the same number wounded. It is supposed 1,000 Mexicans were killed, and a great

1847.

number wounded. During the siege it is estimated that 6,700 shot and shell were thrown by the American batteries, weighing in the aggregate more than 4,000 pounds.

April 18.—Battle of Cerro Gordo. This place was defended by Santa Anna, and 12,000 Mexicans, in a strongly fortified position, and many pieces of cannon. Gen. Scott, with 8,000 Americans, assaulted the enemy, and drove the Mexicans from their position. Santa Anna himself narrowly escaped capture by fleeing upon a mule taken from his carriage. More than 1,000 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and 3,000 made prisoners. Americans lost in killed and wounded 431.

April 21.—Battle of Churubusco. Gen. Scott advanced on Churubusco, where Santa Anna was in command of the main body of the Mexican army. The enemy were defeated, and Santa Anna abandoned the field and fled to the city of Mexico. This defeat to the Mexicans was the final destruction of an army 30,000 strong, by another about one-third its strength in number. Full 4,000 of the Mexicans were killed or wounded, 3,000 made prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon taken. Americans lost in killed and wounded about 1,100.

April 22.—Gen. Worth takes possession of the castle of Perote. This was considered one of the strongest fortresses in Mexico, yet it was surrendered without resistance. Fifty-four pieces of cannon and mortars were captured here, and a large quantity of munitions of war.

May 15.—Americans take possession of the city of Puebla, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, without opposition.

August 21.—General Scott was now within three miles the city of Mexico, when Santa Anna sent a flag of truce, asking for an armistice, preparatory to negotiations for peace. It was granted, but the propositions of the United States were spurned and scorned, and Santa Anna treacherously violated the armistice by strengthening the defences of the city.

August 21.—Battle of Contreras. General Smith attacked the Mexicans at sunrise, and, after a brief and sanguinary conflict, the Americans were victorious. Eighty officers and 3,000 private soldiers were made prisoners, and thirty-three pieces of artillery were captured. The Mexican force engaged was 6,000, under General Valencia.

Sept. 8.—Battle of El Molinos del Rey. About 4,000 Americans attacked 14,000 Mexicans, under Santa Anna, near Chapultepec. The Americans were at first repulsed with great slaughter, but returning to the attack they fought desperately for an hour, and drove the Mexicans from their position. Both armies suffered dreadfully. The Mexicans lost about 1,000 dead on the field, and the Americans about 800.



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1847.

Sept. 13.—Battle of Chapultepec. This was the last place to be defended outside the suburbs of the City of Mexico. The Americans, under Gen. Scott, made a furious assault, and routed the enemy with great slaughter, and unfurled the Stars and Stripes over the shattered castle of Chapultepec. The Mexicans fled to the city, pursued by Gen. Quitman to its very gates. That night Santa Anna and his army, with the officers of government, fled the doomed city.

Sept. 14.—American army, in command of Gen. Scott, enter the City of Mexico without resistance.

1848.

May 29.—Wisconsin admitted as a State.

Gen. Scott superseded in Mexico by Gen. William O. Butler.

July 4.—Peace proclaimed between the United States and Mexico. By this treaty the United States came in possession of California and New Mexico. The treaty stipulated the evacuation of Mexico by the American army within three months, the payment of $3,000,000 in hand and $12,000,000, in four annual instalments, by the United States to Mexico, for the territory acquired by conquest, and, in addition, to assume debts due to certain citizens of the United States to the amount of $3,500,000; it also fixed boundaries.

The corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid in the national capital.

July.—News of the discovery of gold in California reached the States.

Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain.

Mormons (founded by Joseph Smith in 1827) settle near Great Salt Lake, Utah.

Sept. 9.—Large fire in Albany, N. Y.

Dec. 8.—First deposit of California gold in mint.

1849.

March 4.—"Wilmot proviso" passed by Congress.

March 5.—Gen. Zachary Taylor inaugurated President.

May 15.—Great fire in St. Louis, Mo.

March 30 to Sept. 8.—Philadelphia depleted by cholera.

June 15.—James K. Polk dies.

Aug 11.—The President of the United States publishes a proclamation against the marauding expedition of General Lopez to Cuba. Notwithstanding this proclamation Lopez landed 600 men at Cuba, and, after a short struggle took the town of Cardenas from the Spaniards. Fearful rage of the cholera in New York, 5,071 died from the disease.

Sept. 1.—California adopts a Constitution excluding slavery from the territory.

1850.

Treaty with England for a transit way across the Isthmus of Panama.

Immense immigration of gold-seekers to California.

1850.

Seventh census of the United States; population, 23,191,074. Violent debates between the Pro-slavery and Free-soil parties in Congress, over the proposed admission of California.

Mar. 31.—John C. Calhoun dies.

April 19.—The Bulwer-Clayton treaty between England and the United States, relative to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, was signed at Washington, April 19, and ratifications were exchanged there July 4, 1850.

May 17.—Gen. Lopez conducts another marauding expedition against Cuba for the purpose of annexing that island to the United States, but is repulsed at Cardenas by the Spanish authorities.

May.—The Grinnell expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, leaves New York.

Territory of Utah organized.

July 9.—President Taylor dies.

Great fire in Philadelphia.

July 10.—Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, assumes the Presidency.

Aug. 15.—Admission of California into the United States.

Sep. 9.—Passage of Henry Clay's Omnibus Bill; one of the stipulations of this bill was the abolishing of slavery in the District of Columbia, and a law providing for the arrest, in the northern or free States, and return to their masters, of all slaves who should escape from bondage.

Sep. 18.—Fugitive Slave Bill passed by Congress. This bill imposed a fine of $1,000 and six months' imprisonment on any person harboring fugitive slaves, or aiding in their escape. Repealed June 13th, 1864.

1851.

Jan. 27.—John James Audubon, American naturalist, died, aged 71 years.

May 8.—A "Southern Rights" convention assembles at Charleston, South Carolina.

Resolutions passed for a dissolution of the Union.

Survey of the coast of the United States completed.

May 3.—Great fire in San Francisco.

Letter postage reduced to three cents to all parts of the United States, excepting California and the Pacific Territories.

Minnesota purchased from the Upper Sioux Indians, for $305,000, to be given when they should reach their reservation in Upper Minnesota, and $68,000 a year for fifty years. By this purchase the Government came in possession of 21,000,000 acres of land.

United States purchases a large tract of land from the Lower Sioux, paying $225,000 down and an annual payment of $30,000 a year for fifty years.

Steamer Cleopatra seized by the United States authorities in New York, on suspicion of preparing to invade Cuba, and many respectable gentlemen arrested on the same charge.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, arrives in New York.

1851.

July 4.—President laid the corner-stone for additional buildings to the National Capitol.

August.—Lopez's second expedition to Cuba. He sailed from New Orleans with about 480 men. He left Colonel Crittenden, with 100 men, on the northern coast of Cuba, who were captured, carried to Havana, and on the 16th were shot. Lopez and six of his followers were captured and executed on the 1st of September.

Oct.—Return of the Grinnell expedition from the search of Sir John Franklin, without accomplishing its object.

Dec. 24.—Capitol at Washington partly destroyed by fire.

1852.

United States expedition to Japan, under command of Commodore Perry, a brother of the hero of Lake Erie.

June 29.—Henry Clay dies in Washington, aged 75 years.

Oct. 24.—Daniel Webster dies.

Nov—Spanish authorities at Havana refuse to receive the United States mails and passengers from the American steamship Crescent City, plying between New York and New Orleans.

England and France propose a treaty with the United States, binding the latter to disclaim "now and forever hereafter all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba," and "to discountenance all such attempt to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever." The treaty was rejected by the United States.

1853.

March 2.—Washington territory created out of the northern part of Oregon.

March 4.—Franklin Pierce inaugurated President.

May.—Second expedition leaves in search of Sir John Franklin, under the command of Dr. E. K. Kane.

Four vessels, under Captain Ringgold, leave on an exploring expedition to the Northern Pacific Ocean.

Four expeditions start to explore as many different routes for a railway to the Pacific coast. One under Capt. Gunnison was attacked by the Indians, and Gunnison and several of his party were killed.

July 2.—Capt. Ingraham upholds the rights of American citizenship. Martin Kaszta, while in business at Smyrna, was seized by order of the Austrian consul, and taken on board of an Austrian brig as a rebel refugee, notwithstanding he had proclaimed allegiance to the United States. Capt. Ingraham claimed Kaszta as an American citizen, and on the refusal of the Austrian authorities to give up the prisoner, Ingraham cleared his vessel for action, and threatened to fire on the brig, if he was not delivered up within a given time. The Austrians yielded, and Kaszta placed in the custody of the French consul to await the action of the respective governments. He was finally given up to the United States.

1853.

July 14.—"Crystal Palace," or World's Fair, in New York, was formally opened for the reception of visitors.

Oct.—The fishery question settled by mutual concession of Great Britain and the United States.

1854.

Feb. 28.—Seizure of the American steamship Black Warrior in the harbor of Havana.

March 7.—Homestead bill passed, which provides that any free white male citizen, or one who may have declared his intentions to become one previous to the passage of this act, might select 160 acres of land on the public domain, and on proof being given that he had occupied and cultivated it for five years, he might receive a title to it, in fee, without being required to pay anything for it.

March 9.—Ostend Conference—a conference held by American ministers in Europe, recommending the purchase of Cuba by the United States, and also asserted the right to take Cuba by force, if Spain refused to sell.

March 31.—Commercial treaty with Japan concluded by Com. Perry.

May—Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which created those two territories, and left the people of every territory, on becoming a State, free to adopt or exclude the institution of slavery. A few days after the passage of the bill a riot occurred in Boston over the arrest of a fugitive slave. A deputy marshal was shot dead. United States troops from Rhode Island and the local militia were called out to sustain the government. The fugitive slave was finally returned to his master in Virginia without further violence.

June 7.—Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States respecting international trade, fisheries, etc.

July 13.—Bombardment of Greytown, Central America, by a United States man-of-war, in retaliation of an insult offered to the American consul by the Spaniards.

Col. Fremont and party exploring the Rocky Mountains. They suffered terribly. For forty-five days they fed on mules meat, which from want of food could go no further, and were killed and eaten, every particle even to the entrails. They were met and relieved by another party 19th of February.

Death of J. Harrington, last survivor of the battle of Lexington.

1855.

Gen. Harney chastises the Sioux Indians.

Serious troubles in Kansas over the slavery question.

Wm. Walker, an adventurer from California, with an army of filibusters, takes possession of Nicaragua and establishes a government there.

Dispute with England, over enlistment of soldiers for Crimean war. The British minister at Washington and the British consuls at New York and Cincinnati dismissed by the United States for sanctioning the enlistments.

INDIANA STATE BUILDING, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

1855.

June 28.—Railroad from Panama to Aspinwall opened.

Dec. 23.—British Arctic vessel Resolute found and brought to New London by an American whaler.

1856.

Feb. 2.—N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of United States, after a contest of nine weeks, by a plurality of votes.

May 22.—Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina. The former was so severely injured that he could not resume his seat in the Senate for three years.

May 28.—The British envoy to the United States ordered to quit Washington.

June 24.—The President of the United States recognizes the filibuster General Walker as President of Nicaragua.

Nov. 4.—James Buchanan, the pro-slavery candidate, elected President of the United States, after a close contest with Colonel Fremont, the anti-slavery candidate.

1857.

Jan. 4.—Kansas rejects the Lecompton Constitution.

William Walker driven out Nicaraugua by the Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans.

Feb. 12.—George Peabody donates $300,000 to establish a free literary and scientific institute at Baltimore.

March 4.—James Buchanan inaugurated President and John C. Breckenridge Vice President.

March 6.—The Dred Scott decision delivered by Chief Justice Taney. Dred Scott and his wife were slaves belonging to a surgeon in the army. They were taken by him from a slave state into a territory where slavery was forever prohibited, and they claimed their freedom by the act of their master, on the ground that he had taken them into free territory. The decision of the court was against their claims, and they were continued slaves.

Aug. 24.—Beginning of financial panic, which culminates in an almost entire suspension of the banks.

Sept. 8.—Loss of the Central America and 450 lives, off Cape May.

Sept. 23.—Commencement of great religious revivals in the United States.

Dec. 8. — Father Theobald Mathew died, aged 67. He was better known as Father Mathew, Apostle of Temperance. He was a Roman Catholic, born in Ireland, and arrived at New York June 29, 1849. He was received by the Board of Aldermen, was introduced and welcomed by an address from Wm. E. Dodge and Mayor Woodhull. He was escorted through the city by a large procession.

Commercial failures this year amount to 5,123. Liabilities, $291,757,000.

1858.

Feb. 14.—United States army defeats the Mormons in an engagement at Eco Cannians.

1858.

March 28.—Nicaragua places herself under the protection of the United States.

May 23.—Minnesota admitted as a State.

July.—President Monroe's remains were removed from New York city to Richmond, Va.

Aug. 3.—Kansas again rejects the Lecompton Constitution.

Aug. 5.—Atlantic telegraph cable laid. President Buchanan's message to Queen Victoria sent 16th, but cable proves a failure.

1859.

Oregon admitted as a State.

June 25.—Commodore Tatnall, of U. S. navy, in Chinese waters, makes his famous utterance : "Blood is thicker than water."

July 4.—A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, advocates the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Nov. 28.—Death of Washington Irving, American novelist and historical writer.

Oct. 17.—A negro insurrection breaks out at Harper's Ferry. John Brown, with a score of followers, crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and entered Virginia, where he incited the slaves to take up arms against their masters. After a short time, Brown was captured and tried for treason; found guilty, he bore his misfortune with the greatest composure, and when asked upon the scaffold to give a sign when he was ready, he answered, "I am always ready." He died in the midst of slaves and slave owners—his countrymen—and now no countryman of his can look at his place of execution and call himself a slave owner or a slave.

Oct.—J. Y. Slidell, U. S. Minister to France, died at Paris.

Nov.—Gen. Scott sent to protect American interests in San Juan.

Deaths in the United States this year. George W. Doane, Episcopal bishop of New Jersey, poet, etc., 60 years. Rufus Choate, jurist, advocate, and Senator, aged 60 years. Horace Mann, statesman and educationist, aged 63 years.

1860.

Eighth census of the United States; population, 31,443,332.

Feb. 1.—Pennington of New Jersey, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, after balloting nearly two months. National debt, $64,769,703. Japanese Embassy visited the United States. From February, 1820, to this year, there arrived in the United States from foreign countries, 5,062,414 emigrants.

March 27.—Japanese Embassy, first to leave Japan, arrive at San Francisco. Received at Washington, D. C., by President Buchanan, and afterward have public receptions in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, departing from the latter city in the frigate Niagara, June 29.

May 17.—Abraham Lincoln nominated for President at Chicago, by the Republicans.

1860.

June 28.—Steamship Great Eastern first arrives at New York.

July 7.—Dr. Hayes' arctic expedition sails from Boston.

Aug. 23.—A Democratic Convention assembled in Charleston, S. C., to secure the election of Stephen A. Douglas, President of the U. S.

Sept. 21.—Prince of Wales arrives at Detroit visiting the United States, and subsequently goes to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and many of the western cities, embarking for home October 20, at Portland, Maine.

Nov. 6.—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, elected President and Vice President of the U. S., by the votes of all the northern States except New Jersey, which chose 4 electors for Douglas and 3 for Lincoln.

This election is made the pretext for rebellion and secession of the cotton States.

Nov. 7.—The news of Mr. Lincoln's election received at Charleston, South Carolina, with cheers for a Southern Confederacy. The "Palmetto Flag" hoisted on the the vessels in the harbor.

Nov. 9.—An attempt to seize the arms at Fort Moultrie.

Nov. 10.—A bill was introduced into the South Carolina Legislature to raise and equip 10,000 men. The Legislature also ordered the election of a convention, to consider the question of secession. Jas. Chester, United States Senator from South Carolina, resigned.

Nov. 11.—Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, resigned.

Nov. 18.—Georgia Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 to arm the State. Major Anderson sent to Fort Moultrie to relieve Colonel Gardner.

Dec. 18.—United States Senate rejects the "Crittenden compromise," settling the difference between the North and the South.

Dec. 20.—South Carolina secedes from the Union.

Dec. 26.—Gen. Anderson evacuates Fort Moultrie, Charleston, and occupies Fort Sumter.

Dec. 30.—President Buchanan declines to receive delegates from South Carolina.

Deaths this year—Samuel G. Goodrich, "Peter Parley," author, aged 67 years. Chauncy A. Goodrich, scholar and divine, aged 70 years. Theodore Parker, Unitarian clergyman and author, aged 50 years. J. Addison Alexander, theologian and commentator, aged 51.

[THE GREAT REBELLION.]

A. D. 1860.

Dec. 1.—Florida Legislature ordered the election of a convention. Great secession meeting in Memphis.

Dec. 3.—Congress met. The President denied the right of a State to secede, and asserted the right of the general government to coerce a seceding State.

Dec. 10.—Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned. Senator Clay, of Alabama, resigned.

1860.

Dec. 13.—An extra session of the Cabinet was held to consider the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie; the President opposed it, and reinforcements were not sent.

Dec. 14.—General Cass, Secretary of State, resigned.

Dec. 18.—The Crittenden Compromise introduced in the United States Senate.

Dec. 20.—South Carolina Convention adopted a secession ordinance; the vote unanimous.

Dec. 22.—The Crittenden Compromise voted down in the Senate committee of thirteen.

Dec. 24.—South Carolina members of Congress resigned.

Dec. 26.—Major Anderson left Fort Moultrie and took possession of Fort Sumter. He had with him only 111 men. South Carolina Commissioners arrived in Washington. The President refused to see them.

Dec. 27.—Revenue cutter, William Aiken, surrendered to the South Carolina authorities.

Dec. 28.—South Carolina seized the Government property in Charleston, took possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

Dec. 29.—John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned.

Dec. 31.—South Carolina sent commissioners to the slave States to make arrangements for a Southern Confederacy.

1861.

Jan. 2.—Gov. Ellis of North Carolina took possession of Fort Macon. Georgia troops seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the United States arsenal at Savannah.

Jan. 4.—Gov. Moore of Alabama seized Fort Morgan and the United States arsenal at Mobile.

Fast day, by proclamation of the President.

Jan. 8.—Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, resigned.

Jan. 9.—The steamer Star of the West fired on by rebel batteries in Charleston harbor, and driven back.

Mississippi Convention passed secession ordinance by vote of 84 to 15.

Jan. 10.—Florida Convention adopted an ordinance of secession by a vote of 62 to 7; Florida seized Fort McRae.

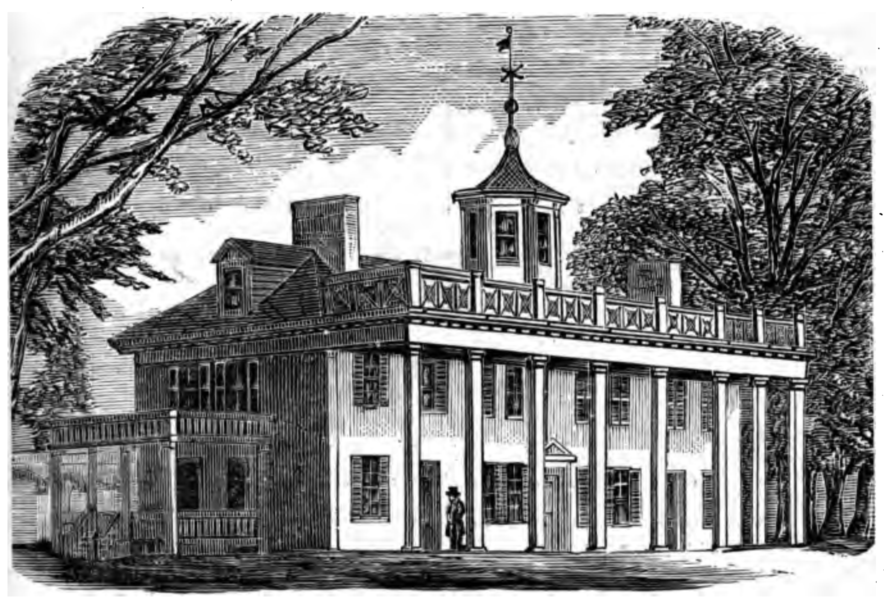
Jan. 11.—Alabama seceded; vote in Convention, ayes 61, noes 39. P. B. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and was succeeded by John A. Dix, of New York.

Jan. 13.—Florida troops take possession of the Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barancas.

Jan. 18.—The Legislature of Virginia appropriated $1,000,000 for the defence of the State.

Jan. 19.—Georgia adopted a secession ordinance by a vote of 208 to 89.

Jan. 21.—Members of Congress from Alabama resigned. Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the Senate.



HOME OF WASHINGTON, MT. VERNON, VA.

1861.

Jan. 23.—Georgia members of Congress resigned.

Jan. 24.—The rebels seized the United States arsenal at Augusta, Georgia.

Jan. 26.—The Louisiana Legislature passed secession ordinance by vote of 113 to 17.

Jan. 30.—North Carolina Legislature submitted the convention question to the people. This was the first instance of the will of the people being consulted in regard to the question of secession.

The revenue cutters Cass, at Mobile, and McLelland, at New Orleans, surrendered to the rebel authorities.

Feb. 1.—Texas Convention passed an ordinance of secession by vote of 166 to 7, to be submitted to the people.

The Louisiana authorities seized the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans.

Feb. 4.—Delegates from the seceded States met at Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a Confederate government.

Peace Congress met at Washington; ex-President Tyler was chosen president. A stormy session followed, accomplishing no good result.

Feb. 8.—The United States arsenal at Little Rock surrendered to Arkansas.

Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stevens elected Provisional President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy.

Feb. 13.—The electoral vote counted. Abraham Lincoln received 180 votes, Stephen A. Douglas 12, John C. Breckenridge 72, and John Bell 39.

Feb. 19.—Fort Kearney, Kansas, seized by the rebels.

Feb. 23.—Gen. Twiggs surrendered Government property in Texas, valued at $1,200,000, to the rebels.

March 1.—Gen. Twiggs expelled from the army.

Peace Congress adjourned.

March 4.—Inauguration of Lincoln, President United States.

The ordinance of secession passed by the Texas Convention, and submitted to the people, having been adopted by a majority of about 40,000, the Convention declared the State out of the Union.

March 5.—Gen. Beauregard took command of the troops at Charleston.

March 6.—Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, was surrendered by special agreement. The Federal troops evacuated the fort and sailed for Key West and Tortugas.

March 28.—Vote of Louisiana on secession made public. For secession, 20,448, against, 17,926.

March 30.—Mississippi Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution by a vote of 78 to 70.

April 3.—South Carolina Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution by a vote of 114 to 16.

April 7.—All intercourse between Fort Sumter and Charleston stopped by order of Beauregard.

The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York with troops and supplies.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

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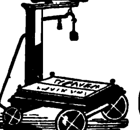
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1861.

April 12.—Bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced by the rebels.

April 13.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter continued; early in the day the officers' quarters were fired by a shell; by noon most of the wood work was on fire; Sumter's fire was almost silenced when Gen. Wigfall came with a flag of truce, and arrangements were made for evacuating the fort.

April 14.—Major Anderson and his men sailed for New York.

April 15.—The President issued a proclamation commanding all persons in arms against the Government to disperse within twenty days; also calling for 75,000 volunteers. The New York Legislature authorized the raising of $3,000,000 for their equipment and support.

April 16.—The Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri refused to furnish troops under the President's proclamation. The Confederate Government called for 32,000 men.

April 17.—Virginia Convention adopted secession ordinance in secret session by a vote of 60 to 53, to be submitted to the people on the fourth Thursday of May. Forces were sent to seize the U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the Gosport Navy Yard.

Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation offering letters of marque and reprisal to all who wished to engage in privateering.

April 18.—U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry destroyed by Lieut. Jones to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Col. Coke, with 400 men of the 25th Pennsylvania regiment arrived in Washinton. These were the first troops to enter the city for its defence.

April 19.—Steamer Star of the West seized by the rebels at Indianola, Texas.

The 6th Massachusetts regiment, while passing through Baltimore, was attacked by a mob; two soldiers were killed. The troops fired upon the mob, killing 11 and wounding many. President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the ports of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas in a state of blockade.

April 20.—The U. S. arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized by the secessionists, and the arms distributed among the surrounding counties. The Gosport Navy Yard destroyed by General McCauley, to keep it from the rebels; the war vessels Delaware, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Germantown, Merrimac, Raritan, Dolphin, and United States were scuttled and set on fire; the Cumberland was towed out.

The 4th Massachusetts regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe.

April 21.—Federal Government took possession of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee mobbed at Lynchburg, Va. Harper's Ferry arsenal burned by its garrison.

April 22.—U. S. arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., seized by the rebels. Arkansas seized the arsenal at Napoleon.

1861.

April 24.—Fort Smith, Arkansas, seized by the rebels under Senator Boland.

April 25.—Major Libby surrendered 450 U. S. troops to the rebel Col. Van Dorn, at Saluria, Texas.

Governor Letcher proclaims Virginia a member of the Southern Confederacy.

April 27.—The blockade extended to the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. All officers of the army were required to take the oath of allegiance.

April 29.—The Maryland House of Delegates voted against secession, 63 to 13.

May 1.—North Carolina Legislature passed a bill calling a State Convention to meet on the 20th of May. The Legislature of Tennessee passed an act, in secret session, authorizing the Governor to form a league with the Southern Confederacy.

President Lincoln called for 42,000 three years volunteers; 22,000 troops for the regular army, and 18,000 seamen.

May 4.—Gen. McClellan placed in command of the department of Ohio, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

May 5.—Gen. Butler took possession of the Relay House, Maryland.

May 6.—Arkansas Convention passed an ordinance of secession, by a vote of 69 to 1. Tennessee Legislature adopted secession ordinance in secret session, to be submitted to a vote of the people.

May 11.—Blockade of Charleston, S. C., established by the steamer Niagara.

May 13.—Queen Victoria's proclamation of "neutrality" in the American conflict.

May 16.—General Scott ordered the fortification of Arlington Hights.

May 18.—Military Department of Virginia created, comprising Eastern Virginia, North and South Carolina; headquarters at Fortress Monroe; commander, Gen. Butler.

May 20.—Telegraphic dispatches were seized throughout the North by order of the Government. North Carolina secession ordinance adopted. Governor Magoffin proclaimed the neutrality of Kentucky.

May 21.—Tennessee secedes.

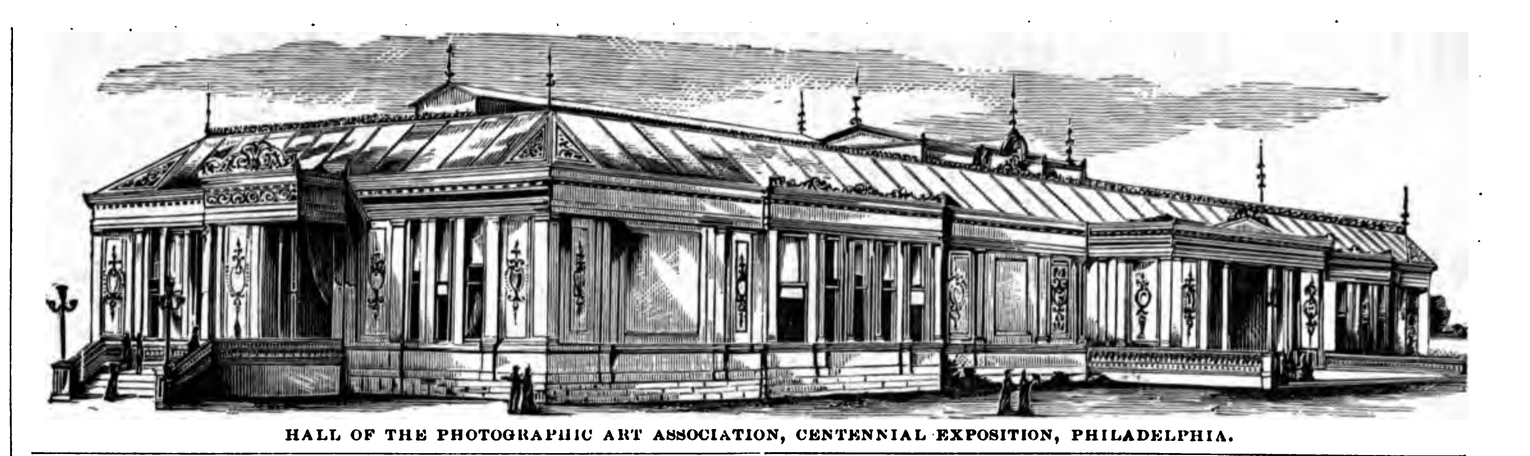
May 22.—Fortifications of Ship Island destroyed to keep them from the enemy.

May 24.—Thirteen thousand troops crossed the Potomac into Virginia. Alexandria occupied by Federal troops. Col. Ellsworth shot by Jackson; the murderer was instantly killed. Arlington Heights occupied by Union troops.

May 26.—The port of New Orleans was blockaded by the sloop of war Brooklyn. All postal service in the seceded States suspended.

June 1.—Lieut. Tompkins, with 47 men, attacked the rebels at Fairfax Court House, killing Capt. Marr and several others. Union loss, two killed.

The steamers Freeborn and Anacosta engaged the batteries at Aquia Creek, the second time.



HALL OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART ASSOCIATION, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.



1861.

June 3.—Col. Kelly defeated the rebels at Phillippi, Va., killing 15; Col. Kelly was severely wounded.

Hon. S. A. Douglas died in Chicago. Born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813.

Gen. Beauregard arrived and assumed command of the Confederate forces at Manassas Junction, Va.

June 10.—Battle of Big Bethel. Three regiments of Union troops, under the command of General Pierce, were defeated with a loss of sixteen killed, among them Major Winthrop, and forty-one wounded.

Neutrality in the American conflict proclaimed by Napoleon III.

June 14.—Rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry after destroying all available property.

June 15.—Brig Perry arrived at New York with the privateer Savannah.

June 17.—Wheeling Convention unanimously declared Western Virginia independent of the rebel portion of the state. General Lyon defeated the rebels at Boonville, Mo., with a loss of about 30 killed and 50 wounded; Union loss 2 killed and 9 wounded.

June 20.—General McClellan assumed command in person of the army in Western Virginia.

June 23.—Forty-eight locomotives belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, valued at $400,000, were destroyed by the rebels.

June 24.—The United States gunboat Pawnee attacked the rebel battery at Mathias Point. A spy arrested at Washington, with full details of the number of troops and batteries, and best plan of attack on the city.

June 26.—The President acknowledged the Wheeling government of Virginia.

June 27.—The steamers Pawnee, Resolute, and Freeborn made a second attack on the rebel battery at Mathias Point: Captain Ward, commanding the Federal force, was killed.

June 29.—The rebel privateer, Sumter, escaped from New Orleans. The rebels made a dash at Harper's Ferry, destroying several boats and a railroad bridge.

July.—First War Loan of the United States Government, $250,000,000.

July 2.—General Patterson defeated the Confederates at Falling Water, Va.; Union loss, 3 killed and 10 wounded.

July 4.—Congress met in extra session.

July 5.—Battle of Carthage, Mo. Confederates were commanded by Governor Jackson, the Federal troops, numbering 1,600, by Colonel Sigel. Colonel Sigel retreated to Springfield. Union loss 13 killed and 31 wounded.

July 6.—General Fremont appointed to the command of the Western Department, consisting of the State of Illinois and the States and territories west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at St. Louis.

July 10.—Skirmishes at Laurel Hill, Virginia; rebels defeated. Union loss 2 killed and 2 wounded.

1861.

July 11.—J. M. Mason and R. M. Hunter of Va., T. L. Clingham and Thomas Bragg of North Carolina, L. T. Wigfall and J. U. Hemphill of Texas, C. B. Mitchell and W. K. Sebastian of Arkansas, and O. A. S. Nicholson of Tennessee, expelled from the United States Senate.

July 12.—Battle of Rich Mountain. The Federal troops, under command of Colonel Rosecrans, defeated the enemy under Colonel Pegram. Rebel loss 150 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners.

July 13.—The Confederates, under General Garnett, were defeated at Garrick's Ford, Virginia. The rebel General Garnett was killed. Union loss 2 killed and 10 wounded.

Battle of Screytown, Va. The Federals under Colonel Lowe were defeated with a loss of 9 killed and 40 wounded and missing.

July 16.—Tilgham, a negro, killed three of a rebel prize crew on the S. J. Warring, and brought the vessel into New York. President Lincoln authorized to call out the militia and accept the services of 500,000 men.

July 18.—Fight at Blackburn Ford. The Federal troops under command of General Tyler made the attack, but after three hours' fighting were ordered back to Centerville; their loss was 19 killed and 64 wounded and missing.

The Department of Maryland created, and Gen John A. Dix placed in command, headquarters at Baltimore.

July 19.—Gen. Banks superseded General Patterson, headquarters in the field.

July 20.—The Confederate Congress met at Richmond.

July 21.—Battle of Bull Run. The army of the Potomac, about 45,000 strong, under command of Brigadier General McDowell, which left Washington July 17, attacked the rebels, about equal in numbers, at Manassas, Va., where they occupied a strong position. The chances were at first in favor of the Federals, but the rebels receiving large reinforcements under General Johnston, the scale was turned. Panic seized upon the Union troops, and they commenced a disorderly retreat towards Washington. The Union loss, 481 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,216 missing. Rebel loss, as reported by General Beauregard, 269 killed and 1,483 wounded.

July 22.—General McClellan took command of the army of the Potomac.

Three-months volunteers began to return home.

Aug. 1.—The rebels retreated from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg.

Aug. 2.—General Lyon defeated the Confederates at Dug Spring, Missouri. Union loss 8 killed and 30 wounded.

The vessels engaged in a contraband trade with the rebels of Virginia and North Carolina were destroyed in Pocomoke Sound.

Aug. 3.—Congress passed a bill for raising $20,000,000, by direct taxation, and the Confiscation bill.

1861.

Aug. 5.—Commodore Alden bombarded Galveston, Texas.

Aug. 6.—The extra session of Congress closed.

Aug. 7.—The village of Hampton, Virginia, destroyed by the rebels. The privateer York burned by the United States gunboat Union; crew taken prisoners.

Aug. 10.—Gen. Lyon with 5,000 troops attacked a Confederate force double that of his own at Wilson Creek, near Springfield, Missouri. After a hard fight of six hours, Gen. Lyon being killed, the Union troops under the command of Col. Sigel and Maj. Sturgis, retired to Springfield.

Aug. 12.—President Lincoln appointed the 30th of September as a fast day.

Aug. 14.—General Fremont declared martial law in St. Louis.

Aug. 16.—Gen. Wool took command at Fortress Monroe.

President Lincoln interdicts all commercial relations with the seceded States.

Aug. 26.—The 7th Ohio regiment, 900 strong, were surprised at Summerville, Virginia, but fought their way out with a loss of 6 officers. The Hatteras expedition sailed.

Aug. 29.—Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, N. C.; rebel loss about 1,000, Federal loss none.

Sept. 1.—Fight at Boonville, Virginia; the rebels were defeated and the town destroyed. Union loss six wounded.

Sept. 6.—Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah, Ky.

Sept. 10.—Gen. Rosecrans with 4,500 troops attacked the rebels under Floyd near Carnifex Ferry. After several hours' fighting, darkness put an end to the contest. During the night Floyd retreated, burning the bridge over Gauley river.

Sept. 11.—President Lincoln modified General Fremont's emancipation proclamation.

Sept. 12.—Fight at Cheat Mountain. Col. J. A. Washington, proprietor of Mount Vernon, was killed. Union loss, 9 killed and 12 wounded.

Sept. 18.—Maryland legislature closed by provost marshal; secession members sent to Fort McHenry.

Sept. 21.—John C. Breckenridge fled from Frankfort, Ky., and joined the rebels. Gen. Lane defeated a rebel force at Papinsville, Mo. Federal loss, 17 killed.

Sept. 23.—Capture of Lexington, Mo., by the rebels after a siege of four months.

Oct. 3.—Gen. Reynolds made an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position at Greenbrier. The Confederates evacuated Lexington, Missouri.

Oct. 5.—The steamer Monticello shelled the rebels at Chicamacomico, under Barlow and drove them to their boats.

Oct. 7.—The rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac made its first appearance within sight of Fortress Monroe.

Oct. 9.—Confederates made an attack on Santa Rosa Island, but were defeated. Union loss was 13 killed and 21 wounded.



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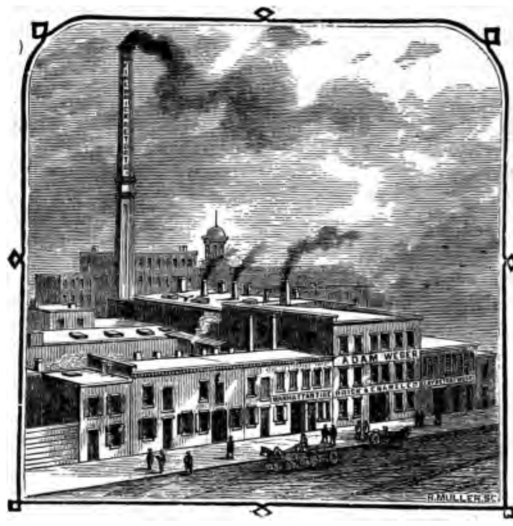
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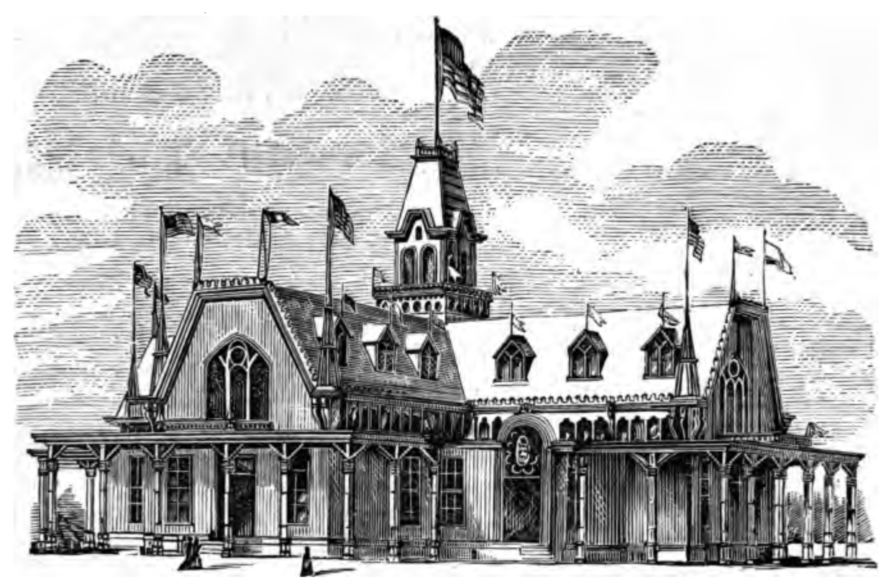
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KANSAS STATE BUILDING, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

1861.

Col. Geary, with 400 Pennsylvania troops, crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and captured 21,000 bushels of wheat.

Oct. 11.—Rebel steamer Theodore escaped from Charleston, South Carolina, with Mason and Slidell on board.

Oct. 21.—Fight at Frederictown, Missouri. The Confederates defeated. Union loss, 6 killed and about 60 wounded.

Battle of Ball's Bluff. Union forces commanded by Col. Baker. Gen. Stone failed to cross the Potomac to his support, and after a severe fight, in which Col. Baker was killed, the Federals retreated. Union loss was 223 killed, 266 wounded, and 455 prisoners, including 100 wounded.

Gen. Zollicoffer, with 6,000 Confederates, attacked the Unionists at Camp Wild Cat, Laurel county, Ky., and was repulsed. Union loss 4 killed and 21 wounded.

Oct. 22.—Skirmish at Buffalo Mills, Mo. Rebels lost 17 killed and 90 prisoners.

Oct. 25.—Gen. Kelley defeated the enemy at Romney, Virginia.

Oct. 26.—Gallant charge of Maj. Zagonyi, with 150 of Fremont's body guard on a large force of rebels near Springfield, Mo. The enemy was routed with a loss of 106 killed and 27 prisoners.

Gen. Lane captured a rebel transportation train near Butler, Mo.

Oct. 29.—The second naval expedition, consisting of 80 vessels and 15,000 men sailed from Fortress Monroe. The naval force was commanded by Commodore Dupont; the land forces were commanded by Gen. Sherman.

Nov. 1.—General Scott resigned as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. Gen. McClellan was appointed in his place. Gen. Benham defeated the rebels at Gauley Bridge, Va.

Nov. 2.—Gen. Hunter superseded Gen. Fremont in the command of the Western department. The Confederate schooner Bermuda ran the blockade at Savannah.

Nov. 7.—The naval and military forces under the command of Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman, captured Forts Walker and Beauregard at Port Royal entrance. They also took possession of the town of Beaufort and Hilton island. The Union loss was 8 killed and 25 wounded.

Gen. Grant with a force of 2,800 attacked a rebel camp at Belmont, Mo., driving the enemy out, destroying the camp and taking a quantity of arms; but reinforcements arriving at Columbus the Federals were compelled to retreat; their loss was 84 killed, 288 wounded, and 235 missing.

Nov. 11.—Guyandotte, Va., burned by the Unionists. Gen. Halleck takes command of the western department.

Nov. 15.—The U. S. frigate San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes, arrived at Fortress Monroe with Mason and Slidell, the rebel commissioners to Europe, taken from the British mail steamer Trent, Nov. 8.

Nov. 18.—Confederate Congress met.

1861.

Nov. 21.—The U. S. vessel Santee captured the privateer Royal Yacht off Galveston, Texas.

Nov. 23.—Fort Pickens and the U. S. war vessels Niagara and Colorado bombarded the rebel fortifications at Pensacola.

Port of Warrenton burnt.

Nov. 27.—Gen. McClellan directed the observance of the Sabbath in all the camps of the U. S. army.

Nov. 30.—Lord Lyons, the British minister at Washington, receives instructions from Earl Russell to leave America within seven days, unless the United States government consent to the unconditional liberation of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States.

Dec. 3.—Congress met.

Dec. 4.—John C. Breckenridge expelled from the United States Senate.

Dec. 5.—Engagement between the rebel gunboats and Federal vessels at Cape Hatteras. According to the reports of Secretaries of War and Navy the Union forces numbered 640,537 volunteers, 20,334 regular soldiers, and 22,000 seamen.

Dec. 9.—The Confederate Congress passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. Freestone Point, Va. shelled by the National gunboats and captured.

Dec. 13.—Engagement at Camp Allegheny, Va. in which Gen. Milroy defeated the rebels under Col. Johnson. Union loss, 21 killed and 107 wounded.

Dec. 17.—Fight at Munfordsville, Ky. Drawn battle. Union loss, 10 killed and 17 wounded. Gen. Pope captured 360 secessionists at Osceola, Mo.

Dec. 18.—Gen. Pope captured 1,300 rebels, a number of horses and wagons, and 1,000 stand of arms at Milford, Mo. Union loss, 2 killed and 17 wounded. Stone fleet sunk in Charleston harbor.

Dec. 20.—Battle of Drainsville, Va., in which the rebels were defeated by the Union troops under Gen. McCall. Union loss, 7 killed and 61 wounded.

Dec. 23.—Troops despatched to Canada by the British government as a precaution against aggression by the United States.

Dec. 30.—The New York banks suspend cash payments.

1862.

Jan. 1.—Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren for England in the British steamer Rinaldo.

Jan. 4.—Gen. Milroy defeated the rebels at Huntersville, Va., and captured $80,000 worth of stores.

Jan. 7.—Rebels defeated at Romney.

Jan. 8.—Gen. Palmer defeated the rebels at Silver Creek, Mo. Union loss, 4 killed and 18 wounded.

Jan. 10.—Col. Garfield defeated the rebels under Humphrey Marshall at Prestonburg, Ky.

Jan. 11.—The Burnside expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe. Naval engagement on the Mississippi between the

1862.

Union steamers Essex and St. Louis, and four rebel boats; the latter were compelled to seek protection under the batteries at Columbus. Simeron Cameron resigned his position as Secretary of War, and E. M. Stanton appointed in his place.

Jan. 19.—Battle of Mill Spring, Ky. This battle was fought between 3,000 Union troops under Gen. Schoep, and rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer. The enemy were defeated and Gen. Zollicoffer killed. Union loss, 39 killed and 127 wounded.

Feb. 3.—The Federal government decided that the crews of the captured privateers were to be considered as prisoners of war.

Feb. 5.—Jesse D. Bright expelled from the U. S. Senate.

Feb. 6.—Com. Foote with 7 gunboats attacked Fort Henry on the Tennessee river. The rebel commander Gen. Tilghman made an unconditional surrender.

Feb. 8.—Gen. Burnside captured six forts on Roanoke Island, taking about 3,000 small arms and destroying all the Confederate fleet except two vessels. Union loss was 50 killed and 212 wounded. 2,500 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition were captured.

Feb. 10.—Elizabeth City, N. C. surrendered to Gen. Burnside. The Federal gunboats ascended the Tennessee river as far as Florence, Ala., capturing three and destroying six rebel boats.

Feb. 13.—Gen. Curtis took possession of Springfield, Mo.

Feb. 14.—Com. Foote attacked Fort Donelson with the gunboats, but was compelled to withdraw.

Feb. 15.—The attack on Fort Donelson renewed by the land forces under Gen. Grant, numbering 40,000. Bowling Green evacuated by the rebels.

Feb. 16.—Gen. Buckner made an unconditional surrender of Fort Donelson and the troops under his command. Between 12,000 and 15,000 prisoners, 40 cannon, and a large amount of stores were captured. Union loss was 321 killed, 1,046 wounded, and 150 missing. Skirmish at Independence, Mo.

Feb. 21.—Desperate fight at Fort Craig, New Mexico, between the Union troops under Col. Canby and the Texans. The Federals were defeated with a loss of 62 killed and 162 wounded.

Feb. 22.—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President and A. H. Stephens Vice President of the Southern Confederacy.

Feb. 24.—Nashville, Tenn., occupied by the Union troops.

Feb. 27.—Columbus evacuated by the Confederates.

March 1.—Fight at Pittsburg Landing between two Union gunboats and a rebel battery.

March 4.—Brunswick, Ga., Fort Clinch, Fernandini, and St. Mary's, Fla., were captured by Com. Dupont. Andrew Johnson appointed military governor of Tennessee.

March 6.—President Lincoln proposes a plan of pecuniary assistance for the

1862.

emancipation of the slaves in such States as should adopt an abolition policy.

March 8.—Battle of Pea Ridge. Total defeat of the enemy. Union loss was 212 killed and 920 wounded. The rebel steamers Merrimac, Jamestown, and Yorktown attacked the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads, destroying the Cumberland and the Congress and damaging several other vessels.

March 9.—Battle between the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, and the Federal floating battery Monitor; the former compelled to retire. This, the first contest between iron-clads which the world had ever seen, was studied by the naval departments of all civilized powers, and a reaction took place against wooden vessels.

March 11.—Gen. McClellan took command of the army of the Potomac, Gen. Fremont of the Mountain department, and Gen. Halleck of the department of the Mississippi. Manassas occupied by Union troops.

March 12.—Com. Dupont took possession of Jacksonville, Fla. The rebels driven from their works at Paris, Tenn.

March 13.—The Confederates evacuated their works at New Madrid, Mo., in such haste as to leave 25 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of military stores valued at $1,000,000.

March 14.—Gen. Burnside attacked the rebels in their fortification at Newbern, N. C. After a fight of four hours the enemy retreated, leaving a large quantity of ammunition, provisions, and stores in the hands of the victors. The Union loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded.

March 16.—Commodore Foote commenced the attack on Island No. 10. Rebels defeated at Cumberland Mountain, Ky.

March 18.—Rebel fortifications at Acquia Creek evacuated. Confederates defeated at Salem, Ark.

March 23.—Battle of Winchester, Va. The rebels were defeated and retreated to Strasburg, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field. The Union loss was 103 killed and 440 wounded.

March 28.—Fight at Pigeon Ranch, New Mexico, between 3,000 Union troops under Col. Hough and 1,100 Texans. The battle was a drawn one.

April 6.—Battle of Shiloh. The rebels under Gens. Johnson and Beauregard attacked Gen. Grant's army at Pittsburgh Landing. The Union forces were driven back to the river and a number of prisoners captured.

April 7.—The battle of Shiloh renewed Gen. Buell arrived during the night with reinforcements. The battle lasted throughout the day with varied success, but the rebels were finally defeated and driven to their fortifications at Corinth. The Federal loss was 1,614 killed, 7,721 wounded, and 3,956 missing. The rebel General Johnson was killed.

April 8.—Island No. 10 captured; 5,000 prisoners, 100 siege guns, 24 pieces

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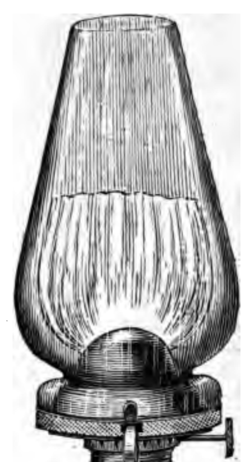
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1862.

field artillery, 5,000 stands of small arms, 2,000 hogsheads of sugar, and a largequantity of clothing, tents, and ammunition.

April 11.—Fort Pulaski, commanding the entrance to Savannah, surrendered after a bombardment of thirty hours. Gen. Mitchell occupied Huntsville, Ala., taking 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives and a large number of cars. Congress passed the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

April 12.—Gen. Mitchell captured 2,000 prisoners at Chattanooga.

April 18.—The rebels attacked Gen. Smith's division at Yorktown, but were repulsed.

April 19.—Fight between Gen. Burnside's troops and the enemy near Elizabeth City, N. C. The latter were defeated. Union loss, 11 killed. Gen. Reno, with 2,000 Union troops, defeated the enemy at Camden, N. C.

April 25.—Com. Farragut arrived at New Orleans, and took possession of the city. Fort Macon, Georgia, surrendered after a bombardment of eleven hours. Gen. C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee.

April 28.—Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered.

April 29.—Gen. Mitchell defeated the rebels at Bridgeport, Ala.

May 3.—The rebels evacuated Yorktown, Jamestown, and Mulberry and Gloucester islands, leaving ammunition, camp equipage, and 100 guns behind.

May 5.—Battle of Williamsburgh, Va. The Union troops were commanded by Gens. Hancock and Hooker. The rebels were defeated, and retreated in the night towards Richmond.

May 7.—Battle of West Point, Va. Gens. Franklin and Sedgwick, with a force of 20,000 men, were attacked by Gen. Lee. The rebels were defeated. Union loss about 300 killed and wounded.

May 8.—Gen. Milroy attacked the enemy at McDowell's, Va. After a fight of five hours he was forced to withdraw.

May 9.—The rebels evacuated Pensacola, and destroyed the Navy Yard.

May 10.—The Federal forces took possession of Norfolk, Va. Gosport Navy Yard destroyed by the rebels. Gunboat fight on the Mississippi, near Fort Wright; the rebels were repulsed, losing two vessels.

May 11.—The rebels blow up their iron-clad Merrimac, to prevent its capture by the enemy.

May 12.—Natchez, Miss., surrendered to Com. Farragut.

May 16.—The Union gunboats repulsed at Fort Darling.

May 17.—Rebels driven across the Chickahominy, at Bottom Bridge.

May 23.—Rebels defeated at Lewisburgh, Va.

May 24.—Col. Kenley, commanding the Federal troops at Front Royal, Va., was attacked by a large force of the enemy, and defeated with a heavy loss.

1862.

May 25.—Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, Va., and driven across the Potomac.

May 27.—Rebels defeated at Hanover, Virginia. Union loss, 35 killed and 220 wounded.

May 29.—Rebels evacuated Corinth, Miss.

May 31.—The rebels under Gen. Johnson attacked the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. Casey, at Fair Oaks. Union forces were driven back.

Corinth taken.

June 1.—Battle of Fair Oaks was renewed. Rebels repulsed. Union loss, 890 killed, and 4,844 wounded.

June 6.—After a naval battle, Memphis surrendered to the Union troops.

June 8.—Battle of Cross Keys, Va., between Gen. Fremont's army and the Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Jackson. The latter were defeated.

June 9.—The United States Senate decrees the abolition of slavery in all the territories of the Union.

June 16.—Fight on James island, near Charleston, S. C. Federals defeated.

June 17.—Col. Fitch destroyed a rebel battery at St. Charles, Ark. 125 were killed by an explosion on one of the Federal gunboats.

June 18.—Union troops occupied Cumberland Gap.

June 26.—Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia. Commencement of the six days' fight before Richmond. The rebels attacked McClellan's right wing at Mechanicsville. Battle undecided.

June 27.—Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced. Gen. Fremont relieved of his command. Battle before Richmond renewed; the Federals were driven back; loss heavy on both sides. White House evacuated by the Union troops.

June 28.—Incessant fighting all day between the right wing of the Union army on the Chickahominy, and the left wing of the rebels; the enemy were repulsed. In the evening the Unionists were ordered to fall back.

June 29.—Battle before Richmond renewed by an attack on the Union forces at Peach Orchard; the rebels were driven back, but late in the evening made another attack at Savage's Station. The fight continued until nine at night. The wounded fell into the hands of the enemy.

June 30.—Battle of White Oak Swamp; heavy loss on both sides.

July 1.—Battle of Malvern Hill, and last of the Richmond battles. The rebels were repulsed at every point. The Union loss during the six days' fighting before Richmond was 1,561 killed, 7,701 wounded, and 5,958 missing. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 additional volunteers.

July 11.—Gen. Halleck appointed commander of all the land forces of the United States.

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1862.

July 13.—Fight at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Union troops surrendered. Gen. Morgan captured Lebanon, Ky., burned part of the town and robbed the bank.

July 17.—President Lincoln sanctions a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all persons who shall continue in arms against the Union for sixty days.

July 19.—Severe skirmish at Memphis, Tenn.; Union loss, 6 killed and 32 wounded.

July 21.—John S. Phelps appointed military governor of Arkansas.

July 22.—The siege of Vicksburg abandoned.

July 28.—Rebels defeated at More's Hill, Mo.

Aug. 3.—The rebel General Jeff Thompson defeated near Memphis, Tenn. Gen. Halleck ordered Gen. McClellan to evacuate the Peninsula of Virginia.

Aug. 4.—The Secretary of War ordered a draft of 300,000 men. The rebel ram Arkansas destroyed by her crew.

Aug. 5.—Gen. Robert McCook murdered by the rebels while wounded and riding in an ambulance. The Confederate General J. C. Breckinridge made an unsuccessful attack on Baton Rouge, La.

Aug. 9.—Battle of Cedar Mountain. Confederates under Gen. Jackson attack Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain. The contest was short but severe. Gen. Banks held his position, while the enemy fell back two miles and did not renew the fight.

Aug. 16.—Gen. McClellan evacuated Harrison's Landing.

Aug. 19.—Gen. Wright placed in command of the department of the Ohio.

Aug. 25.—Confederates made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Donelson.

Aug. 26.—The rebel General Ewell drove the Union troops from Manassas.

Aug. 29.—Battle of Gainsville or Groveton, Va. The battle was opened by Gen. Sigel early in the morning. Gens. Reno and Kearney arrived with reinforcements. The fight continued until 6 P. M., when the enemy retired.

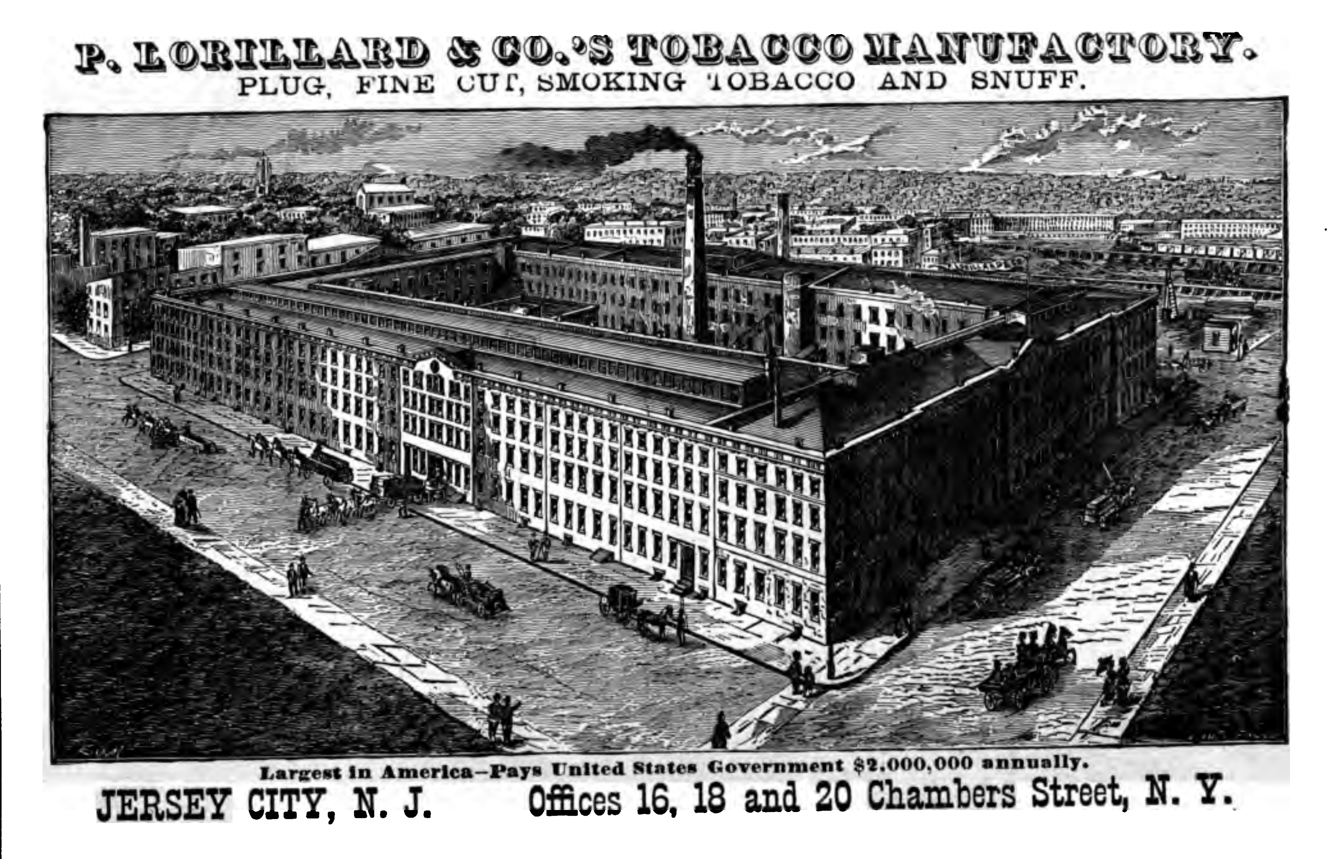
Aug. 30.—Battle of Richmond, Ky. Union troops under Gen. Manson defeated, with a loss of about 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. Rebels defeated at Bolivar, Tenn.

Aug. 30.—Second battle of Bull Run. The Federal forces under Gen. Pope defeated.

Sept. 1.—Fight at Britton's Lane, Tenn. Rebels retired, leaving their dead on the field. Union loss, 5 killed, 78 wounded, and 92 missing.

Fight at Chantilly, Va. The Union troops were commanded by Gens. Hooker, Reno, and Kearney. The rebels retired, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This was the last fight in which Gen. Pope's army was engaged.

Sept. 2.—Gen. McClellan appointed to the command of the troops for the defence of Washington.


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1862.

Sept. 5.—Confederates began crossing the Potomac into Maryland.

Sept. 7.—Gen. Banks assigned to the command of the fortifications in and around Washington. Gen. McClellan took the field at the head of the army of the Potomac.

Sept. 12.—Fight at Middletown, Md. Union loss, 80 killed and wounded.

Sept. 14.—Gen. McClellan overtook the enemy at South Mountain, Md. A general engagement took place. The fight was severe, and the loss heavy on both sides, the Unionists losing 443 killed and 1,806 wounded. Gen. Reno was among the killed. The rebels retreated towards the Potomac.

Sept. 15.—Harper's Ferry surrendered after two days' fighting to the enemy, with all the garrison, consisting of 8,000 men.

Sept. 17.—Battle of Antietam, Md. This battle was fought on Antietam creek near Sharpsburg; it began early in the morning and continued until evening. Armies each numbering nearly 100,000 men. During the night the rebels retreated, leaving 3,500 prisoners, 39 stands of colors, and 13 guns in the hands of the victors. The Union loss was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing. Rebel loss, 14,000.

Cumberland Gap evacuated by the Federals.

Sept. 18.—The rebels recrossed the Potomac into Virginia, having been in Maryland two weeks. Evacuated Harper's Ferry.

Sept. 19.—Gen. Rosecrans commenced an attack on the rebel forces at Iuka, Miss. Rebels evacuated the place during the night. The Union loss was 135 killed and 527 wounded.

Sept. 21.—Gen. McCook recaptured Munfordsville, Ky.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued.

Sept. 25.—Habeas corpus suspended by the United States government.

Sept. 27.—Fight at Augusta, Ky. The Union garrison 120 strong surrendered after a gallant defence.

Sept. 29.—Gen. Nelson was shot by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, at Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 4.—Battle of Corinth, Miss. The rebels were defeated with heavy loss. The Union loss was 315 killed and 1,802 wounded.

Oct. 6.—The rebels attacked Gen. Palmer's brigade at Lavergne, Tenn., but were defeated.

Oct. 8.—Battle of Perryville, Ky. The advance of Buell's army was attacked at Perryville, Ky., by a superior force of the enemy under Gens. Jackson and Terrell. The rebels retreated during the night. Union loss was over 3,000 killed and wounded.

Oct. 10.—The rebel cavalry under Gen. Stuart entered Chambersburg, Pa., and captured a quantity of small arms and clothing.

1862.

Oct. 18.—The rebel Gen. Morgan occupied Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 19.—The rebel Gen. Forrest defeated near Gallatin, Tenn.

Oct. 22.—Rebel salt works in Florida destroyed. Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels at Maysville, Ark., capturing all their artillery. Fight at Pocotaligo, S. C.

Oct. 28.—Gen. Herron defeated the rebels near Fayetteville, Ark.

Oct. 30.—Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the army of the Cumberland. Gen. Mitchell died at Port Royal, S. C.

Nov. 5.—Gen. McClellan relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Burnside succeeds him.

Nov. 11.—Gen. Ransom defeated the rebels under Woodward, near Garrettsburg, Ky.

Nov. 16.—President Lincoln enjoined on the United States forces the orderly observance of the Sabbath.

Nov. 17.—A cavalry fight toook place near Kingston, N. C.

Nov. 22.—All political State prisoners released.

Nov. 28.—Battle of Cane Hill, Ark. The Union army, numbering 1,000 men, was commenced by Gen. Blunt. The rebels were defeated with a heavy loss, and retreated to Van Buren.

Dec. 6.—Gen. Banks' expedition sailed for New Orleans.

Dec. 7.—Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. The Union army was commanded by Gens. Blunt and Herron. The rebels were defeated with heavy loss and retired during the night.

Dec. 11.—The city of Fredericksburg bombarded by the Union troops, under cover of which they crossed the Rappahannock.

Dec. 13.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Rebel works were attacked by the Union troops in three divisions, under Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin, who were repulsed. Federals lost 1,512 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 100 prisoners.

Dec. 14.—Gen. Banks superseded Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

Dec. 16.—Gen. Burnside's army removed to the north side of the Rappahannock. Gen. Foster defeated the rebels at White Hall, N. C.

Dec. 17.—The Union troops occupied Baton Rouge, La. Gen. Foster defeated the rebels at Goldsboro, N. C., destroying the railroad bridge.

Dec. 19.—The rebels recaptured Holly Springs, Miss., taking the garrison prisoners.

Dec. 23.—The rebels repulsed by Gen. Sigel at Dumfries, Va.

Dec. 27.—Gen. Sherman attacked the advance works of the enemy about 6 miles from Vicksburg, at the same time the gunboats attacked the rebel batteries on Haines' Bluff.

Dec. 28.—Second attack on Vicksburg. The Federals drove the rebels from the first and second lines of defence and advanced to within two and a half miles of

1862.

Vicksburg. Gen. Blunt entered Van Buren, Ark., capturing four steamboats laden with provisions.

Dec. 29.—The rebels attacked Gen. Sherman with their whole force, and drove him back to the first line of defense.

Dec. 31.—Battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River. The Union army, numbering 45,000 men under Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. McCook's division was driven back four miles and lost 26 guns, but reinforcements being sent from the left and centre, the enemy was in turn repulsed and the lost ground regained. West Virginia admitted into the Union as a State.

Deaths in the United States in 1862. Cornelius C. Felton, scholar and critic, president of Harvard University, aged 55 years. Theodore Frelinghuysen, statesman, aged 75 years.

1863.

Jan. 1.—Gen. Sullivan defeated the rebels under Van Dorn, at Hunt's Cross Roads, near Lexington, Tenn. The Union garrison and the steamer Harriet Lane captured at Galveston, Texas. The Westfield destroyed to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Commodore Renshaw perished with his vessel.

President Lincoln publishes a proclamation confirming his manifesto of Sept. 22, 1862, and declares all the slaves in the rebel States free, and under the military protection of the United States.

Jan. 3.—Since the hard battle of Dec. 31, fighting had been going on between the two armies at Murfreesboro. On the night of Jan. 3 the rebels commenced their retreat. The following is the official statement of the Union loss at the battle of Stone River: killed, 1,697, wounded, 6,425, and 3,550 missing. The Federal army withdrew from before Vicksburg. The Union loss in the second attack on Vicksburg was about 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

Jan. 10.—Battle of Arkansas Post. The attack was commenced Saturday night by the Mississippi squadron under Admiral Porter. On the following day the land forces under Gen. McClernand joined in the fight, and before night all the fortifications were taken. About 7,000 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. The Union loss was about 200 killed and wounded.

Jan. 20.—The Morning Light and Velocity, blockading Sabine City, Texas, were both captured by the rebels.

Jan. 22.—Third attack on Vicksburg. After the capture of Arkansas Post, Gen. McClernard returned to Vicksburg and resumed the siege of that place.

Jan. 28.—Gen. Burnside relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac and Gen. Hooker appointed in his place.

Gens. Sumner and Franklin were relieved from duty in the army of the Potomac.



CARPENTER'S HALL, PHILADELPHIA.
(Meeting-place of the first Continental Congress.)

1862.

Jan. 31.—The rebel general Pryor made an attack on the Union troops, under Gen. Peck, at Blackwater, Va. The rebels were repulsed.

Feb. 2.—The Federal ram Queen of the West ran the blockade at Vicksburg, but was captured a few days after by the rebels.

Feb. 27.—The rebel steamer Nashville while attempting to run the blockade got aground near Fort McAllister and was destroyed by the blockading fleet.

March 7.—Gen. Minty attacked a rebel cavalry force at Unionville, Tenn., capturing their wagons, horses, and tents, and about 60 prisoners.

March 9.—A band of rebel cavalry passed through the Union lines, entered Fairfax, Va., and captured Gen. Stoughton and a few privates.

March 17.—Two hundred cavalry under command of Gen. Averill crossed the Rappahannock near Kelly's Ford, where but a single horseman could cross at once, and in the face of a most terrible fire from sharpshooters charged the rebels in their entrenchments, killing or capturing nearly the whole force. They then encountered Stuart's cavalry, and after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter for five hours, routed them with great slaughter, capturing 80 prisoners.

March 20.—John Morgan with 4,000 men was totally defeated near Milton, Tenn., by Col. Hall with 1,400 mounted men.

The negro brigade took Jacksonville, Fla. Major Gen. Burnside appointed to command the department of the Ohio.

March 22.—Rebels under Clark captured Mt. Sterling, Ky.

April 6.—Gen. Mitchell, with 300 cavalry, dashed into a rebel camp near Nashville, on a sabre charge, capturing 5, killing 15, and capturing all their tents, arms, horses, and equipments.

April 7.—Attack on Charleston. The Federal fleet was composed of nine ironclad vessels under the command of Commodore Dupont. The fight began in the afternoon of April 7, and lasted about two hours. The Keokuk was so badly damaged that she sunk in a few hours. Several other vessels were temporarily disabled. The fleet was then withdrawn.

April 10.—Gen. Van Dorn's forces attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin, Tenn., and were driven back with loss.

April 17.—Gen. Banks' command left Baton Rouge, fought three battles, two on land and one on Grand Lake, capturing 2,000 prisoners. Our loss was 700. Six vessels of Porter's fleet ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.

April 18.—Fayetteville, Ark., attacked by 3,000 rebels with four pieces of artillery; Union forces numbered but 2,000. The rebels were repulsed. Our loss was 5 killed and 17 wounded.

April 22.—The ram, Queen of the West, was captured in Grand Lake with Capt. Fuller and all her officers and crew, numbering 90.

1863.

April 30.—Col. Mulligan repulsed by the rebels at Fairmont, West Va., and the B. & O. R. R. bridges blown up at Fairmont and Cheat river.

May 1.—Gen. Carter with 5,000 men attacked the rebel forces at Monticello, under Pegram, driving them from the field.

Battle of Port Gibson. Gen. Grant defeated Gen. Bowen, with a loss of 1,550 men and 5 pieces of artillery.

May 2.—On the morning of the 17th of April, 1863, the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, 900 strong, under command of Col. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois, set out from Lagrange, Tenn., marched through the center of Mississippi, destroying as they went, railroads, bridges and stores of all kinds belonging to the rebels, in immense quantities. They reached Baton Rouge, La., on the evening of the 2d of May. They had traveled nearly 800 miles in 16 days. At several points the enemy made great attempts to capture them but failed. They brought into Baton Rouge over 1,000 horses and a large number of cattle; 500 negroes followed them.

May 3.—Battle of Fredericksburg. The second attempt to capture the rebel fortifications at Fredericksburg, Va., was made by the army of the Potomac under Gen. Hooker and failed. Severe skirmishing took place on Friday and Saturday, May 1 and 2, but the main battle was fought on Sunday, May 3, resulting in the defeat of the Federal troops. In the meantime Gen. Sedgwick had crossed the Rappahannock and occupied Fredericksburg. He too was defeated and compelled to retire to the northern bank of the river. Hooker's army recrossed the river on the night of May 5. The loss on each side was about 15,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. "Stonewall" Jackson mortally wounded.

While the fight was going on near Fredericksburg, Gen. Stoneman, with a large cavalry force, crossed the Rapidan east of Orange Court House, and made a bold and partially successful raid into the enemy's country.

May 3.—Col. Streight's command of 1,700 men captured by Forrest's cavalry, two miles from Cedar Bluff, Ga., after severe fighting. The rebel general Van Dorn killed by Dr. Peters in Maury county, Tenn.

May 9.—Col. Jacobs routed a guerilla force near Horse Shoe Bend on the Cumberland river.

May 10.—The rebel general Stonewall (Thos. J.) Jackson, died at Richmond, Va., of wounds and pneumonia.

May 12.—Gen. McPherson attacked Raymond, Miss., and took the town after a hard fight.

May 1[illegible].—Grant defeated Joseph E. Johnston and captured Jackson, Miss., with 7 cannon and large quantities of military stores, besides [illegible] prisoners. The state capitol was destroyed by fire.

May 1[illegible]. Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss. The rebel army under Gen. Pem-

1863.

berton and the Union forces under Gen. Grant. About 25,000 men were engaged upon each side. The rebels met with a disastrous defeat, losing 2,600 in killed and wounded, 2,000 men prisoners, and 29 pieces of artillery.

May 17.—Battle of Big Black River. Grant again attacked Pemberton and defeated him with a total loss of 2,600 men and 17 cannon.

May 18.—Investment of Vicksburg by the Federals under Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter.

May 25.—Rebel navy yard destroyed at Yazoo City.

May 27.—Gen. Banks commences the siege of of the forts at Port Hudson, Miss.

June 1.—Gen. Hunter removed from the command of the department of the South. Gen. Gilmore succeeds him.

June 11.—Forrest, with 5,000 cavalry and two batteries of artillery, attacked the Union cavalry at Triune, Tenn., under command of Col. R. B. Mitchell. The rebels were defeated.

June 14.—Gen. Ewell defeated Gen. Milroy at Winchester, Va., with a loss of 2,000 men, and drove him to Harper's Ferry.

June 17.—The ram Atlanta captured off the coast of S. C., after a brief fight, by the Weehawken, commanded by Capt. John Rodgers. A division of our cavalry under Col. Kilpatrick encountered Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry brigade near Aldie, Va., and a desperate hand-to-hand encounter followed, ending in a hasty retreat on the part of the rebel forces. 100 prisoners were captured.

June 21.—Gen. McClernand removed by Grant, and Gen. Ord succeeds him.

June 23.—Battle of Big Black River, Missouri. Rebels under Johnston attacked Osterhaus' division and were defeated with great slaughter.

June 25.—Another fight at Liberty Gap between a rebel division under Claiborne, and Willich, Wilder, and Carter's brigades. The rebels fled in disorder.

June 26.—Rear Admiral Foote died in New York City.

June 29.—Gen. Hooker was relieved of his command of the army of the Potomac at his own request, and Gen. Meade succeeded him.

July 1.—Battle of Gettysburg, Penna. Gen. Meade attacked the rebels near Gettysburg, and after a three days' battle drove them from the field, leaving 5,000 killed and wounded in our hands. Meade took 20,000 prisoners. Maj. Gen. Reynolds commanding the first corps of the Union army, was killed.

Missouri passed the Ordinance of Emancipation. Rosecrans drove Bragg from Tullahoma.

July 4.—Gen. Prentice defeated the rebels under Holmes, at Helena, Ark.

The siege of Vicksburg by the Union army under Gen. Grant commenced May 18th and was pressed forward with vigor until July 4th, when Pemberton surrendered to Gen. Grant 27,000 prisoners, 132 cannon, and 50,000 stand of arms.

1863.

July 8.—In the month of May Gen. Banks invested Port Hudson. Two grand attacks were made by land and water on the 27th of May and 14th of June, in which portions of the enemy's works were taken. At last, on the 8th of July, the commander, Maj. Gen. Gardiner, surrendered with 7,000 prisoners, 60 cannon, and 10,000 stand of arms to Gen. Banks.

Morgan's raid into Indiana and Ohio; crossed the river into Harrison county, Ind., and marched rapidly through the southern part of the State into Ohio, committing numerous depredations. On the 18th he lost his artillery and 1,300 prisoners. With a mere fragment of his command he retreated to Columbiana county, Ohio, where on the 20th he surrendered to Gen. Shackleford.

July 13-16.—Riots take place in New York, Boston, and other Union cities, in consequence of the enforcement of a conscription decree.

July 13, 14, 15.—Draft riots in New York city. Mobs had possession of the city for three days. Offices where the draft was going on were demolished, and the buildings were burned; stores and dwellings were rifled. The mob directed their fury particularly against negroes, several of whom were murdered. The colored orphan asylum on Fifth Avenue was pillaged and burnt down. Collisions between the mob and military frequently occurred. Many persons were killed during the prevalence of the riot. The city paid above $1,500,000 as indemnity for losses that occurred during the riot.

July 17.—Gen. Sherman attacked Jackson, Miss., routed Johnston and occupied the city. Large stores were captured, and also 40 locomotives, and all the rolling stock of the three railroads. Gen. Ransom captured Natchez with a large quantity of ammunition, 13 cannon, 2,000 head of cattle, and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar. A severe fight occurred on Elk Creek, Ark., between Gen. Blunt and the rebel Gen. Tooper; the former was victorious. Union loss 40, that of the rebels 184.

July 22.—Col. Wilder of Rosecrans' advance shelled Chattanooga. Brashear City, La., recaptured by the Union gunboat Sachem.

July 23.—A gallant fight occurred near Manassas Gap, in which 800 men of Gen. Spinola's brigade utterly routed twice their number of Georgia and North Carolina troops with 17 cannon.

Kentucky again invaded. Kit Carson with a part of the first New Mexico regiment defeated the Navajoe Indians in a severe fight beyond Fort Canby.

July 31.—The Union forces in Kentucky, under Col. Saunders, thoroughly routed the rebel troops under Scott and Pegram. Martial law in Kentucky.

Aug. 2.—A severe though indecisive cavalry fight occurred at Culpepper, Va., between Buford and Stuart, in which 100 prisoners were captured by the Union troops.



NEW POST OFFICE, BOSTON.

1863.

Aug. 7.—President Lincoln rejects the demand for the suppression of the conscription in the State of New York.

Aug. 17.—Lieut. Col. Phillips of the 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry attacked the rebel forces at Grenada, Miss., consisting of 2,000 men under command of Gen. Slimmer, and drove them from the place. He then destroyed all the ordnance and commissary stores, burnt the depot and machine shop, tore up the railroad track, and destroyed 57 locomotives and more than 400 cars.

Aug. 20.—The town of Lawrence, Kansas, was surprised in the middle of the night by 300 guerrillas under the leadership of Quantrell. The town was set on fire and 182 buildings burned to the ground, and $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed. 191 persons were killed, many of whom were helpless women and children; 581 were wounded, many of them mortally. About 80 of the murderers were killed.

Aug. 22.—Gen. Blunt with 4,500 men attacked Gen. Cooper with 11,000 rebel troops in the Indian Territory and compelled him to retreat to Red River.

Aug. 29.—The rebel army in Arkansas under Gen. Price severely pushed by the Union forces under Gen. Steele.

Sept. 1.—Gen. Blunt defeated the rebel forces in Arkansas under Cooper and Cobell, and captured Fort Smith. The rebels evacuate Little Rock.

Sept. 4.—Burnside occupied Knoxville, Tenn., and was hailed with delight by the inhabitants.

Sept. 9.—Gen. Crittenden's division of Rosecrans' army entered Chattanooga.

Sept. 10.—Gen. Burnside captured Cumberland Gap with 2,000 prisoners, and 14 pieces of artillery under command of Maj. Gen. Frazer. Gen. Steele took possession of Little Rock, Ark.

Sept. 15.—President Lincoln suspends the Habeas Corpus act.

Sept. 19.—Chickamauga. The battle was commenced by Gen. Bragg in the morning and continued all day. At night both armies occupied nearly the same position that they did in the morning. On the next day the battle was renewed by the rebels and lasted until dark. The Union army was defeated and driven back to Chattanooga. The Federal loss was about 1,800 killed, 9,500 wounded, and 2,500 prisoners.

Oct. 9.—Wheeler's rebel cavalry defeated with considerable loss at Farmington, Tenn., and again near Shelbyville.

Oct. 20.—The departments of the Cumberland and Mississippi were consolidated and placed under the command of Gen. Grant. Gen. Rosecrans removed and Gen. Thompson appointed in his place.

Nov. 5.—Brownsville, Texas, captured.

Nov. 25.—The rebel army under Bragg was badly whipped near Chattanooga, losing about 6,000 prisoners and

1864.

52 guns. The Union loss was between 3,000 and 4,000 in killed and wounded.

Nov. 29.—An unsuccessful attempt of the rebels to carry Knoxville by storm.

Nov.—The first Fenian convention assembled at Chicago. According to tradition the Fenians or Finians were a national militia established in Ireland by Fin or Fionn, the son of Cumbal.

Dec. 4.—Gen. Longstreet commenced the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17th. On the 29th there was a severe fight, in which he was defeated. This, with the defeat of Bragg at Chattanooga, compelled Longstreet to raise the siege.

Feb. 1.—President Lincoln orders a draft for 500,000 men.

Feb. 9.—A large number of prisoners, including Col. Streight, escaped from Libby Prison, Richmond.

Feb. 15.—Gen. W. T. Sherman with his command arrived at Meridan, Miss., on his great raid into the heart of the enemy's country. Returned to Vicksburg with immense booty.

Feb. 20.—The advance into Florida of the Union forces about 5,000 strong under Gen. Seymour, was repulsed near Olustee with a loss of 1,200. Rebel loss about the same.

Feb. 22.—A heavy reconnoitering force sent out from Chattanooga by Gen. Grant, met and defeated the enemy at Tunnel Hill.

Feb.—Kilpatrick and Dahlgren's raid on Richmond.

March 8.—Gen. Grant was formally presented by the President with his commission as Lieutenant General, and on the 12th was assigned to the command of the armies of the United States.

March 15.—The Union forces under Gen. A. J. Smith captured Fort De Russey, La., on Red river, with 325 prisoners and an immense amount of ammunition and stores.

March 25.—About 5,000 rebels under Forrest captured Paducah, Ky., and fired the place.

April 8.—The advance of Gen. Banks' expedition up Red river, under the direction of Gen. Stone was repulsed near Shreveport, La.; but on the following day our men defeated the enemy. Our loss was about 2,000 and the enemy's the same.

April 12.—Gen. Forrest captured Fort Pillow, and immediately after commenced an indiscriminate massacre of our wounded soldiers, both colored and white, not excepting women and children who had taken refuge in the fort.

April 23.—The governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana offer to raise for the general Government 85,000 men for one hundred days.

April 26.—Government accepted service of one-hundred-day men, and appropriated $20,000,000 for their payment.

May 5.—Draft ordered in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky and Maryland.

Gen. Butler lands on the south side of the James.

1864.

May 6.—Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan, and Lee fell back towards Richmond. Battle of the Wilderness.

May 7.—Grant still advances, driving Lee's forces before him.

May 8.—Sherman occupied Dalton.

May 9.—After three days hard fighting, Lee's forces retreated, leaving 3,000 killed and 10,000 wounded on the field in possession of the Union army.

May 12.—Battle at Spottsylvania. Union troops victorious. They capture 4,000 prisoners and 25 pieces of artillery.

1864.

May 13.—Gen. Sheridan, with cavalry, reached the rear of the enemy near Hanover Junction, breaking two railroads, capturing several locomotives, and destroyed Lee's depot for supplies at Beaver Dam, containing over 1,000,000 rations.

May 15.—Sherman forced Johnson to evacuate Resaca after two days' fighting.

Union defeat at Newmarket, Va.

May 19. — Nathaniel Hawthorne, American novelist, died, aged 55 years.

May 23.—Army of the Potomac flanked the rebels under Lee, and forced them to evacuate their fortifications near Spottsylvania Court House. John Morgan enters Kentucky with 4,000 men.

May 27.—Grant crossed the Pamunkey, and occupied Hanovertown.

May 28.—Battle near Dallas, Ga.

May 30.—Grant reached Mechanicsville.

June 3.—Battle of Coal Harbor, in which the rebels are routed; heavy loss.

June 5.—Sherman flanked Johnson, and captured Ackworth Station.

June 7.—Gen. Hunter defeats the rebel Gen. Jones, near Staunton, Va.

June 8.—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson nominated for President and Vice-President. Morgan defeated by Gen. Burbridge, near Lexington, Ky.

June 12.—Gen. Hancock drove the rebels from Bottom Bridge at the point of the bayonet.

June 15.—Gen. Smith attacked with a force of 15,000 men.

June 16.—Battle of Lost Mountain, Ga.

June 19.—The rebel cruiser Alabama sunk by the U. S. frigate Kearsarge, in the English Channel.

June 23.—Rebels attack Wright and Hancock, capturing three full regiments, after which they are repulsed.

June 27.—Sherman made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position, losing from 1,000 to 3,000 men.

June 28.—Left wing of Grant's army take possession of the Weldon railroad.

June 30.—Secretary Chase resigned, and Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden was appointed to fill the vacancy.

July 5.—The rebels under Early invade Maryland.

July 13-15.—The rebels under Gen. Forrest defeated in five different battles, near Pontotoc, Mo.

July 17.—The rebel army was driven within the fortifications at Atlanta.

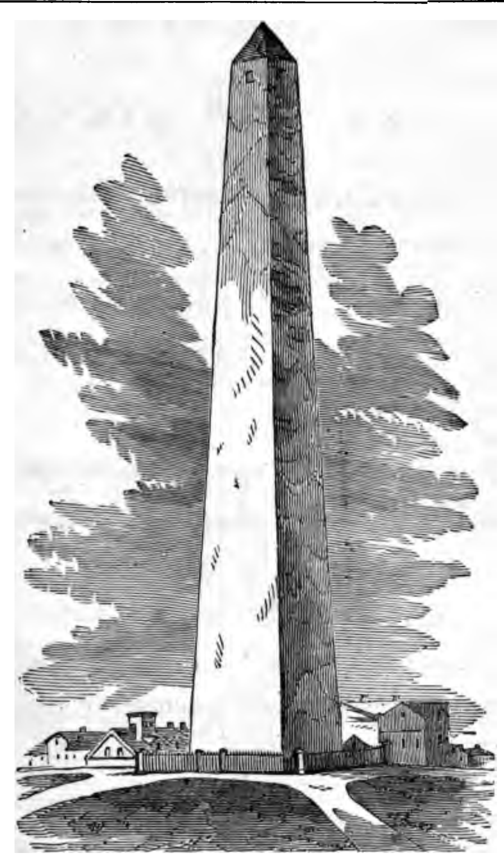
July 20.—The enemy assaulted Gen. Sherman's lines three times, but were repulsed each time with severe loss. Gen. Averill defeated the enemy near Winchester, Va.

July 22.—A great battle was fought before Atlanta, resulting in the complete defeat of the Confederates.

July 30.—A mine containing six tons of powder, under a rebel fort at Petersburg, exploded, destroying the fort and garrison.

Chambersburg, Penn., burned by the rebels.

Aug. 5.—Com. Farragut's fleet passed Forts Morgan and Gaines. The rebel ram



BUNKER-HILL MONUMENT, CHARLESTON, MASS.

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Tennessee was captured and several other vessels destroyed. Shortly after Fort Gaines surrendered and Fort Powell was evacuated.

Aug. 7.—Gen. Averill defeated the enemy at Morefield, Va.

Aug. 15.—The rebel Gen. Wheeler repulsed at Dalton, Ga.

Aug. 18.—The Weldon railroad seized by Gen. Grant.

Aug. 23.—Fort Morgan surrendered.

Aug. 25.—Gen. Hancock, who held the Weldon railroad south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times, but repulsed the enemy each time.

Sept. 1.—Gen. Sherman defeated the enemy at Jonesboro, Ga.

Sept. 2.—The Federal troops took possession of Atlanta.

Sept. 7.—The rebel Gen. John Morgan was killed near Greenville, Tenn.

Sept. 7.—A force of 2,000 rebels defeated at Readyville, Tenn.

Sept. 19.—Gen. Sheridan gained a complete victory over the enemy in the Shenandoah valley.

Sept. 22.—Battle at Fisher's Hill; the rebel army defeated.

Sept. 28.—Gen. Grant advanced his lines on the north side of the James river to within seven miles of Richmond. The rebels under Gen. Price invaded Missouri.

Oct. 5.—The rebels attacked Allatoona, Georgia, but were repulsed with a severe loss.

Oct. 7.—The pirate vessel Florida captured by the United States steamship Wachusett.

Oct. 8.—The rebels in Shenandoah valley are again defeated by Sheridan.

Oct. 19.—Gen. Sheridan gained his fourth victory over the rebels under Early at Cedar creek, Va.

Oct. 23.—The rebel Gen. Price defeated at Blue river, Mo.

Oct. 27.—Engagement at Hatcher's Run.

Oct. 28.—Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels under Price at Neosho, Mo.

Oct. 30.—Gen. Hood made three attacks on Decatur, Ala., but was repulsed each time.

Oct. 31.—Union troops recaptured Plymouth, N. C.

Nov. 3.—The rebel ram Albemarle destroyed by Lieut. Cushing.

Nov. 8.—The Presidential election took place. Lincoln and Johnson received 212, McClellan and Pendleton 21 electoral votes.

McClellan resigns his command in the army.

Nov. 16.—Gen. Sherman left Atlanta and began his great march to the Atlantic.

Nov. 30.—Gen. Hood attacked the Union troops under Gen. Schofield at Franklin, Tenn., but was repulsed with great loss.

Dec. 13.—Fort McAllister captured by Gen. Sherman's army.

1864.

Dec. 16.—Gen. Thomas defeated the enemy at Nashville, Tenn., with heavy loss, capturing a large number of guns and prisoners.

Dec. 20.—The rebels under General Breckenridge defeated in southwestern Virginia, and the salt works destroyed.

Dec. 21.—Gen. Sherman entered the city of Savannah, capturing 150 cannon, 30,000 bales of cotton, and a large amount of munitions of war.

Dec. 24.—First bombardment of Fort Fisher.

Dec. 29.—Hood's army crossed the Tennessee river, thus ending the Tennessee campaign.

1865.

Jan. 3.—Massachusetts ratified the constitutional amendment.

Jan. 8.—Gen. Butler removed from the command of the army of the James, and succeeded by Gen. Ord.

Jan. 11.—Beverly, Va., was attacked by a rebel force under Gen. Rosser. The town and a large portion of the force defending it were captured.

Jan. 15.—Edward Everett, American statesman and distinguished orator, died, aged 71 years.

Jan. 16.—Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., captured with all its equipments.

Jan. 20.—Rebels evacuated Corinth.

Jan. 27.—Rebel incendiaries set fire to the city of Savannah.

Feb. 1.—Congress abolishes slavery in the United States.

Illinois ratified the constitutional amendment.

Feb. 2.—Maryland, Michigan, New York, and Rhode Island ratified the constitutional amendment.

Feb. 4.—Illinois black laws repealed.

Feb. 7.—Maine ratified the constitutional amendment.

Feb. 12.—Gen. Sherman occupied Branchville, S. C.

Feb. 13.—Indiana ratified the constitutional amendment.

Feb. 17.—Louisiana ratified the constitutional amendment.

Gen. Sherman's victorious columns entered Columbia, S. C., and burned the city.

Feb. 18.—Gen. Lee assumes supreme command of the Confederate armies, and recommends arming of the blacks.

Charleston, S. C., evacuated and taken possession of by Gen. Gilmore. Six thousand bales of cotton destroyed. Ammunition stored in the railroad depot exploded, and many lives were lost. Gen. Gilmore hoisted the old flag over Fort Sumpter.

Feb. 19.—Fort Anderson, N.C., taken.

Feb. 21.—Wisconsin ratified the constitutional amendment. Fort Armstrong, N. C., taken.

Feb. 22.—Confederate Congress decrees that the slaves shall be armed.

Wilmington captured by Gen. Schofield.

1865.

Feb. 23.—Raleigh, N. C., captured. Governor Vance captured.

March 2.—Gen. Sheridan fought and captured the rebel General Early, with 1,800 men, between Staunton and Charlottesville.

March 4.—Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as President and Vice-President of the United States.

March 10.—Gen. Bragg attacked Gen. Cox near Kingston, N. C., but was defeated. Gen. Sherman occupied Fayetteville, N. C.

March 13.—Gen. Schofield occupied Kingston.

March 16.—Rebel Gen. Hardee defeated at Averysboro, N. C.

March 17.—Rebel Congress adjourned, "sine die."

March 19.—Rebel Gen. Johnson defeated at Bentonville, N. C.

March 21.—Goldsboro, N. C., occupied.

March 25.—Rebels attack Gen. Grant and get severely defeated.

April 1.—Victory of Five Forks, Va.

April 2.—Lee's lines at Petersburg carried.

April 3.—Richmond taken.

April 9.—Surrender of Gen. Lee and his whole army at Appomattox Court House, Va.

April 12.—The Union flag hoisted at Fort Sumpter. Mobile, Ala., captured.

April 13.—Drafting and recruiting stopped.

April 14.—President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington; Mr. Seward and his son wounded.

April 15.—Death of President Lincoln; Vice-President Johnson sworn in as President of the United States.

Mr. Stanton's letter to Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England: "Washington, April 15th. Sir—It has become my distressing duty to announce to you that last night his Excellency Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, about the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in his private box at Ford's theatre, in this city. The President, about eight o'clock, accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre. Another lady and gentleman were with them in the box. About half-past ten, during a pause in the performance, the assassin entered the box, the door of which was unguarded, hastily approached the President from behind, and discharged a pistol at his head. The bullet entered the back of his head and penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box upon the stage, brand-dishing a large knife or dagger, and exclaimed, 'Sic semper tyrannis!' and escaped in the rear of the theatre. Immediately upon the discharge the President fell to the floor insensible, and continued in that state until twenty minutes past 7 o'clock this morning, when he breathed his last."



CITY HALL, BOSTON.

1865.

April 26.—Gen. Johnston surrendered.

April 27.—Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, mortally wounded and captured.

May 4.—Gen. Dick Taylor surrenders.

May 10.—Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinville, 75 miles southwest of Macon, Ga., by the 4th Michigan cavalry, under Col. Pritchard, of Gen. Wilson's command. Also his wife, mother, Postmaster-general Regan, Col. Harrison, private secretary, Col. Johnson and other military characters.

May 19.—Rebel Gov. Watts, of Alabama, arrested.

May 21.—Rebel Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, arrested.

May 24.—Grand review of Gen. Sherman's army at Washington. Jefferson Davis indicted for treason.

May 26.—Kirby Smith surrendered. The last armed rebel organization has succumbed.

May 31.—Rebel Gen. Hood and staff surrendered.

COST OF THE WAR.—In the Union armies probably 300,000 men were killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while doubtless two hundred thousand more were crippled for life. If the Confederate armies suffered as heavily, the country thus lost one million able-bodied men. The Union debt, Jan. 1, 1866, was nearly $2,750,000,000. At one time, the daily expenses reached the sum of $3,500,000. During the last year of the war the expenses were greater than the entire expenditures of the Government from Washington to Buchanan. The Confederate war debt was never paid, as that Government was overthrown.

June 22.—President Johnson rescinds order requiring passports from all travelers entering the United States, and opens Southern ports.

July 7.—Execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harold, and Mrs. Surratt, for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Oct. 11.—Pardon of Alexander Stephens and other southern officials.

Nov. 9.—Rebel privateer Shenandoah surrenders at Liverpool, having destroyed about 30 vessels; crew released.

Nov. 10.—Execution of Wirz, the rebel prison keeper, for cruelty to Union prisoners.

1866.

Jan. 28.—Hon. Thomas Chandler dies. Queen Emma, widow of a former King of the Sandwich Islands, arrived in San Francisco, and after making a thorough inspection of our institutions and religious and educational systems, she went to England *via* New York.

Feb. 19.—President vetoes Freedmen's Bureau bill. This bill required the government to take care of the emancipated slaves and destitute whites of the south.

March 14.—Jared Sparks, historian, dies.

March 27.—President Johnson vetoes Civil Rights bill. This bill guaranteed

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the samerights to the negro, in every particular, as that enjoyed by the white man.

April 2.—President Johnson issues a proclamation declaring that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

April 9.—Civil rights bill passed over the President's veto.

April 12.—Hon. Daniel Daniel S. Dickinson dies.

May 16.—President Johnson vetoes the admission of Colorado as a state.

May 29.—Death of General Winfield Scott, aged 80 years.

June 2.—Fort Erie in Canada occupied by a party of Fenians under Col. O'Neill, May 31; they are defeated and O'Neill killed.

June 7.—President Johnson issues a proclamation against the Fenian movement in the United States. Fenians from the United States make a raid into Canada.

June 17.—Hon. Lewis Cass dies.

July 13-27.—The Atlantic Telegraph successfully laid between Great Britain and America.

July 16.—Freedmen's Bureau bill becomes a law.

July 30.—Major-Gen. Lysander Cutler dies.

Aug 14.—National Union Convention assembles in Philadelphia wigwam.

Sept. 1.—Southern Unionists' Convention assembles in Philadelphia.

Sept. 7.—Matthias W. Baldwin, pioneer in American locomotives, dies.

Oct. 13.—"Prince" John Van Buren, son of Martin, dies.

Dec. 13.—Congress passes a bill giving negroes the right to vote in the District of Columbia.

Dec. 26.—Major-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis dies.

1867.

Jan. 9.—Virginia rejects the Fourteenth Amendment. This amendment guaranteed civil rights to all, regardless of race or color.

Jan. 10.—Congress passes bill providing for "universal suffrage" in the territories.

Jan. 29.—President Johnson vetoes bill to admit Nebraska.

Feb. 6.—Delaware and Louisiana reject constitutional amendment.

Feb. 8.—Nebraska admitted as a State.

Feb. 25.—Tenure of Office bill passed over President's veto. This bill makes the consent of the Senate necessary before the President can remove any person from a civil office.

Feb. 30.—Announced at Washington that Russia cedes Alaska to the United States.

1867.

April 11.—Site conveyed to the United States government for post-office in New York city.

May 3.—Eight-hour riots in Chicago.

May 9.—General strike of working-men throughout the States.

May 13.—Jefferson Davis admitted to bail at Richmond, Va.

June 3.—General Sheridan removes General Welles, of Louisiana, and on the 6th appoints B. F. Flanders, Governor.

July 11.—Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

July 24.—New York State Constitutional Convention rejects the proposition of woman suffrage.

July 30.—General Sheridan removes Governor Throckmorton, of Texas.

Aug. 5.—Secretary Stanton is requested by the President to resign, but refuses.

Aug. 12.—Stanton suspended, and General Grant appointed Secretary of War *ad interim.*

Aug. 17.—General Sheridan relieved at New Orleans.

Aug. 19.—National Labor Congress meets at Chicago.

Sept. 8.—President issues amnesty proclamation.

Sept. 30.—Negro riots in Savannah, Ga.

Oct. 3.—Whiskey riot in Philadelphia.

Nov. 2.—General Sherman announces Indian war at an end.

Nov. 14.—Denmark concludes a treaty, ceding and selling the islands of St. Thomas, San Juan, and Santa Cruz to the United States.

Nov. 22.—Jefferson Davis returns to Richmond, Va.

Dec. 7.—Resolution of Judiciary Committee to impeach President Johnson voted down in the House—108 to 57.

1868.

Jan. 2.—Gov. Flanders of Louisiana resigned, and Joshua Baker was appointed his successor by Gen. Hancock.

Jan. 5.—United States Military Asylum at Augusta, Maine, destroyed by fire.

Jan. 6.—Congress met. The President censured in the House for removing Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Meade assumed command of the third military district, consisting of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. House of Representatives passes bill making eight hours a day's work for Government laborers.

Jan. 10.—Secretary Seward announced to the House that 21 states had ratified the 14th article of the amendment to the Constitution.

Jan. 11.—The Chinese Government appointed Anson Burlingame, formerly U. S. Minister in Pekin, its special envoy to all the treaty powers, at a salary of $40,000.

Jan. 13.—The U. S. House of Representatives passed a bill declaring that

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five members shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court, and that a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members shall be necessary to a decision adverse to the validity of any law passed by Congress. The Senate reinstates Stanton.

Jan. 14.—The Virginia Constitutional Convention declared that Virginia shall forever remain in the Union and that slavery is forever abolished in the State. Gen. Grant vacates War Office in favor of Secretary Stanton.

Jan. 15.—Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Detroit.

Jan. 24.—Fifty thousand American breech-loading rifles ordered by the Spanish Minister of War.

Jan. 29.—The President instructed Gen. Grant in writing not to obey any orders from the War Department, unless authorized by himself.

Feb. 5.—Congress passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend generals or other persons entrusted with reconstruction in cases brought against them for their acts under the reconstruction laws.

Thermometer 51 degrees below zero in Wisconsin.

Feb. 13.—Another attempt to impeach President Johnson.

Feb. 18.—Senate bill passed for the reduction of the army.

Feb. 20.—New Jersey Legislature withdrew ratification of proposed Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Feb. 21.—The President ordered the removal of Secretary Stanton from the war office, and authorized Gen. Thomas to act as Secretary of War "ad interim." Stanton decided to retain personal possession of the office until action in the matter be taken by the Senate. The Senate disapproved the action of the President, declaring it to be unconstitutional.

Feb. 22.—Adjutant-General Thomas arrested for violation of the tenure o office bill on complaint of Secretary Stanton. He is released on $10,000 bail.

Feb. 23.—Conclusion of a treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States, concerning the nationality of persons emigrating from one of the two countries to the other.

Feb. 24.—The United States House of Representatives resolve by a vote of 126 to 47, that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." The President sent a message to the Senate vindicating his position.

Feb. 25.—The Committee of the House appointed Boutwell, Stevens, Bingham and Wilson a sub-committee to take evidence and prepare articles of impeachment. The House informed the Senate and presented their action in regard to impeachment of President Johnson.

Governor Ward, of New Jersey, vetoed resolution of Legislature withdrawing ratification of Fourteenth Amendment.

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The Florida Convention adopted the new constitution.

Feb. 26.—General L. Thomas discharged from arrest and began a suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, setting his damages at $150,000.

An amendatory reconstruction bill passed Congress, providing that any election in the Southern States should be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast.

March 2.—The Senate adopted a code of procedure for an impeachment trial. The House adopted nine articles of impeachment and appointed seven managers of the impeachment trial.

March 5.—New Jersey Senate passes over Gov. Ward's veto as to amendment; lower House does the same.

March 6.—President Johnson summoned to appear before the courts of impeachment, on the 18th of March.

March 12.—The House passed the bill to abolish the tax on manufacturers.

Trial of Jeff. Davis postponed until April 14th.

March 13.—The President asked forty days' time to prepare his answer to the articles of impeachment. The Senate extended the time till March 23.

March 18.—The House passed the bill providing that in case of the death or removal of the Chief Justice, the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall perform the duties of Chief Justice.

Admiral Farragut received by the Pope of Rome.

March 23.—The High Court of Impeachment opened for the trial of President Johnson. The President filed his answer to the articles of impeachment. His counsel asks for further delay.

March 26.—The Senate passed the Habeas Corpus appeal bill over the President's veto. They also ratified the treaty with the North German Confederation recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens.

March 27.—The House passed the Supreme Court bill over the President's veto.

March 28.—A new indictment found against Jeff. Davis by the United States Grand Jury at Richmond.

March 30.—G. A. Ashburn, a member of the Constitutional Convention assassinated at Columbus, Ga.

Gen. B. F. Butler of Mass., opened in the Court of Impeachment, the prosecution on the part of the managers.

April 2.—North German Parliament passes the naturalization treaty with the United States.

April 4.—The case for the prosecution in the Court of Impeachment closed.

Gen. Schofield appointed Henry H. Wells, Governor of Virginia.

April 6.—Michigan votes against negro suffrage.

BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

1868.

April 9.—The counsel for President Johnson opened the argument for the defence in the Court of Impeachment.

April 20.—Evidence in the impeachment case closed.

April 23.—Charles Dickens left the United States.

April 24.—A treaty of peace concluded with the Sioux Indians.

May 6.—Argument in the impeachment trial closed.

May 21.—U. S. Grant nominated by the Republicans at Chicago as candidate for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President.

May 22.—Arrival of Chinese Embassy in New York.

May 26.—Impeachment trial concluded, and the President found not guilty.

May 29.—The Grand Army of the Republic decorated with flowers the graves of the Union soldiers in cemeteries throughout the country.

June 1.—Ex-President James Buchanan dies.

June 3.—Trial of Jeff. Davis again postponed till November.

June 4.—Ex-President Buchanan buried at Wheatland, Penna.

June 10.—The Senate passed the bill for the admission of the Southern States with only five negative votes.

June 12.—Reverdy Johnson confirmed as Minister to England.

June 16.—Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, removed by General McDowell, and General Ames appointed military governor in his stead.

June 19.—The House passed the Senate bill, giving thanks to Secretary Stanton.

June 20.—The House passed the bill for the admission of Arkansas over the President's veto without debate.

June 22.—King of Belgium reviews United States squadron under Farragut off Ostend.

June 24.—The Senate ratified the Chinese treaty. The House passed a bill for the immediate reorganization of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

June 25.—The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed over the President's veto.

July 4.—President Johnson issued a proclamation of general amnesty and pardon to all engaged in the late rebellion except those already indicted for treason or other felony.

July 11.—Com. James F. Miller died at Charlestown, Mass., aged 76 years.

July 17.—The Senate passed the bill appropriating $7,200,000 in coin for the payment of Alaska.

Moses Yale Beach, American journalist, for many years proprietor of the New York *Sun*, died, aged 68 years.

July 21.—Congress passed a resolution declaring the 14th article ratified. The Senate passed a resolution appealing to the Turkish government in behalf of the Cretans.

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July 24.—President orders Secretary of War to withdraw military forces from Southern States represented in Congress.

July 27.—Jefferson Davis and family sail from Quebec for England.

The government of Germany stopped all prosecutions against adopted citizens of America, of German birth.

Aug. 1.—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis assigned to the command of the Military District of Alaska.

Aug. 3.—Mr. Washburn indignantly denied the charge of conspiracy against President Lopez.

Failure of the Atlantic cable of 1866.

Charles G. Halpine, better known as "Miles O'Riley," died at New York, aged 39 years.

The first colored jury impaneled in Tenn., at Nashville.

Aug. 11.—Thaddeus Stevens, M. C. from Penn., died at Washington, aged 75 years.

Gen. Gillem assumed the command of the Department of Mississippi.

Aug. 13.—Terrible earthquake in South America. A large number of towns in Ecuador and Peru entirely destroyed. Great damage done to the buildings in Quito. The loss of life estimated at 30,000. The U. S. ship Fredonia, at Arica, Peru, was dashed to pieces and her crew lost. The man-of-war Wataree was carried half a mile inland by a tidal wave.

Sept. 9.—Chinese Embassy sail for Europe.

Sept. 18.—Gen. Hindman assassinated at Helena, Arkansas.

Death of Seba Smith, author of "Major Jack Downing's Letters, aged 76.

Oct. 7.—Death of Gen. Adam J. Slemmer, at Fort Laramie.

Randolph, a negro preacher and a member of the South Carolina Senate assassinated at Cokesville.

James Hind, member of Congress from Arkansas assassinated.

Nov. 3.—Iowa and Minnesota vote in favor of negro suffrage, and Missouri against it.

Nov. 23.—Gen. Howard issued an order for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau after January 1st, except the educational department and the collection of money due to soldiers.

Dec. 25.—President Johnson issued a universal amnesty proclamation.

Dec. 29.—Mosby Clark, a revolutionary soldier died at Richmond, Va., at the advanced age of 121 years.

Dec. 30.—Gen. Sheridan captured the Indian chiefs, Santanta and Lone Wolf.

The U. S. House of Representatives passed a resolution relative to amendments to the naturalization laws by a vote of 125 to 32; the bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores by a vote of 105 to 51; also a bill providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the department of the Interior to the War department, by 116 to 33.

1868.

The House passed the bill repealing an act prohibiting the organization of militia in all the reconstructed States except Georgia; also a resolution allowing women in the government employ the wages of men for the same work.

The Senate denounced the views of President Johnson on the national debt; also passed a resolution disapproving the President's financial recommendations.

The Secretary of the Navy accepted the transfer of League Island by the city of Philadelphia to the Government for a navy yard.

1869.

Jan. 1.—Gen. Grant holds a public reception in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Feb. 20.—Martial law declared in Tennessee.

Feb. 22-26.—Congress passes Fifteenth Amendment. Kansas is the first State (Feb. 27), to ratify it, though imperfectly, and Delaware the first to reject it.

March 25.—Pennsylvania ratifies Fifteenth Amendment.

April 13.—Senate rejects Alabama treaty with Great Britain.

May 13.—Women Suffrage Convention in New York city.

May 19.—President Grant proclaims that there shall be no reduction in Government laborers' wages because of reduction of hours.

June 18.—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of *N. Y. Times*, dies.

July 13.—Completion of Atlantic cable from Brest to St. Pierre; thence to Duxbury, Mass.

Aug. 16.—National Labor Convention, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1.—National Temperence Convention, Chicago.

Sept. 8.—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, dies.

Sept. 10.—Hon. John Bell dies.

Sept. 16.—Hon. John Minor Botts dies.

Sept. 24.—Black Friday.

Oct. 8.—Virginia ratifies Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce dies.

Nov. 4.—George Peabody dies.

Nov. 6.—Admiral Charles Stuart dies.

Nov. 24.—National Woman-suffrage Convention, Cleveland, Ohio, and Henry Ward Beecher chosen President.

Dec. 10.—National Colored Labor Convention, Washington.

Dec. 24.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton dies.

1870.

Jan 21.—Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, arrived in New York. Three days later he was introduced to President Grant by the British Minister, and was honored with a grand ball in the Masonic Temple in Washington.

Jan. 26.—Virginia readmitted into the Union.



THE WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

1870.

Feb. 9.—U. S. Signal Bureau established by Act of Congress.

Feb. 17.—Mississippi readmitted into the Union.

Feb. 23.—Hon. Anson Burlingame dies.

March 28.—Major-General George H. Thomas dies.

March 29.—Texas readmitted to representation in Congress, thus completing the work of reconstruction.

March 30.—President Grant announces the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

July 12.—Admiral John A. Dahlgren dies.

Aug. 14.—Admiral David G. Farragut dies.

Aug. 15.—National Labor Congress, Cincinnati.

Aug. 22.—President Grant issues a proclamation enjoining neutrality as to war between France and Prussia.

Aug. 23.—Irish National Congress convenes, Cincinnati.

Oct. 4.—Second Southern Commercial Convention, Cincinnati.

Oct. 12.—Death of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Oct. 25.—Convention in Cincinnati for purpose of removing National Capital from Washington to some point west.

1871.

Jan. 1.—Cabral, the Dominican Chief, denounced Pres. Grant as the "gratuitous enemy" of Dominican liberty, and called upon all Dominicans to oppose the sale and annexation of the island to the U. S.

Jan. 6.—Immense meetings of Catholics to protest against Italian occupation of Rome, held in Boston and Cleveland, Ohio.

Jan. 20.—Motion to strike out the word "male" in the section of the Fourteenth Amendment giving the elective franchise to all male citizens; defeated in the House of Representatives; vote, 55 to 117. O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian exiles arrived in New York.

Jan. 25.—Miss Vinnie Ream's statue of Pres. Lincoln unveiled in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

Jan. 26.—The income tax repealed.

Jan. 28.—Eighty persons killed by the explosion of the steamboat W. R. Arthur, near Memphis, Tenn.

Feb. 1.—House of Representatives abolishes test oath. A destructive fire in Virginia City, Nevada; two men burned to death.

Feb. 3.—The Kensington National Bank of Philadelphia robbed of $100,000 by thieves disguised as policemen.

Feb. 4.—The Adelphi theatre in Boston burned.

Feb. 5.—The Catholics of Brooklyn in their churches denounced Italian occupation of Rome.

Feb. 18.—The town of Helena, Arkansas, almost destroyed by a tornado. Gen. Cabral, in a letter to Vice-President

1871.

Colfax, denounces the union of Dominica and Hayti.

Feb. 22.—Arrival in New York of the British members of the Joint High Commission.

Feb. 23.—A large meeting to congratulate Italy on the completion of her unity, held in Boston. Capt. E. S. Jenkins, Deputy Revenue Collector and U. S. Deputy Marshal, assassinated at New Madrid, Mo.

March 3.—The Pennsylvania coal riots; Mr. Hoffman killed, and his house blown up by miners, at Mount Carmel, Pa.

March 5.—Riot by Chinamen in San Francisco.

March 6.—Judge Bramlette shot in court by a negro named Tyler, at Meridian, Miss. A riot occurred in the court-room, during which two negroes were killed. Tyler having escaped from custody, was pursued and killed by the sheriff and posse. The sheriff and his men, while executing an order to disarm the negroes of the town, were resisted, resulting in the shooting of several of the negroes.

March 9.—Fight between whites and negro militia near Chester, S. C.; a number of the negroes were killed, and the remainder were driven for refuge into a Federal camp. An illicit distiller named Zacharias Young shot by U. S. Deputy Marshal Looper, near Pickens Court House, S. C. Looper received a shot in return, from the effects of which he also died.

March 24.—President Grant, by proclamation, ordered certain bands of armed men in South Carolina to disperse within twenty days.

March 30.—Grand parade of the colored people in New York to commemorate the proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

April 1.—The Troy Opera House, and the P. E. Church of the Messiah, Greene and Claremont avenues, Brooklyn, destroyed by fire.

April 7.—The coal riots occur at Scranton, Pa.; the rioters destroy the facilities for working several mines, and attack the miners employed in them. Gov. Geary called out the military. A fire in Albany destroyed the large printing establishment of Weed, Parsons & Co.; loss about $500,000.

April 10.—Grand celebration for German unity and the return of peace in New York. Wm. Marby stoned to death by rioters at Tivoli, Duchess county, N. Y.

April 19.—Kleon Rangabe, Greek Minister at Washington, married in New York city to Miss De Gerolt, daughter of the Prussian Minister at Washington.

April 26.—The U. S. Supreme Court decide that the general Government cannot tax the salaries of State officials.

April 29.—Sharon Tyndale, Ex-Sec. of the State of Illinois, murdered in Springfield, Ills.

April 30.—The Apache tribe of Indians in Arizona attacked; 120 of them braves, squaws, and children massacred.

1871.

May 1.—The U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act.

May 3.—President Grant issues a proclamation for the suppression of the Ku-Klux-Klan.

May 6.—The ship Don Juan burned on the China sea; 600 coolies perished in the flames or were drowned.

May 8.—The Washington Treaty for the settlement of claims between the United States and Great Britain concluded by the High Joint Commission.

May 9.—A miners' riot occurs near Scranton, Pa.; a number of persons injured.

May 17.—The miners of the Schuylkill region, Pa., after decision of Judge Elwell, the umpire, resumed work. A working miner murdered two strikers who were part of a crowd that had jeered at him, in Hyde Park, Pa.

May 18.—A band of Indians attacked a train of wagons near Jacksonboro, Texas, and killed seven of its escort.

May 19.—A number of buildings burned in Alexandria, Va.; a museum and Masonic lodge, containing many relics of the Revolution, were destroyed.

May 22.—Large fire in Baltimore, loss $200,000; during the burning a steam fire engine's boiler exploded killing one of the city fathers.

May 23.—Comanche Indians attacked and captured a wagon near Salt Creek; five whites were killed and two burned at the stake.

May 24.—Treaty of Washington ratified by the United States Senate. U. S. Consul, J. W. Taylor, assaulted by a Canadian volunteer, in Wioneper, Manitoba.

May 25.—Prize fight between Billy Edwards and Tim Collins, at the Centreville course, L. I.

May 29.—Jeff. Davis defends the rebellion in his Atlanta speech, denounces the conduct of the North towards the South. Naturalization treaty between the United States and Austria ratified by the Reichsrath.

June 1.—An American naval force making a survey of the coast of Corea, Asia, fired on from masked batteries; fire returned and the natives driven from their guns.

June 2.—President Grant declares that he should regard a failure on the part of British Government to ratify the Treaty of Washington as a breach of faith.

Minister Low demands apology and redress from the Corean authorities for the attack on the U. S. vessels; is answered insultingly that "the Corean civilization of 4,000 years brooks no interference from outside barbarians."

June 10.—U. S. naval forces land on the island of Kang Noe, Corea, and capture and destroy one of the forts.

June 11.—The American forces capture a fort and the citadel of Kang Noe, in the Corea, after a severe hand-to-hand contest. The Ku Klux Klan destroy a

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newspaper office in Rutherfordton, N. C., and brutally maltreat Mr. Justice, a prominent radical.

June 12.—Fearful storm in Galveston, Texas; houses prostrated and vessels blown ashore or to sea, and others sunk.

June 13.—A hurricane devastated the coast of Labrador, some of the settlements totally destroyed, and the vessels in the harbor blown ashore and wrecked: 300 lives lost.

June 16.—Catholic celebration on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Pius IX.

June 17.—The ratification of the treaty of Washington exchanged in London.

June 19.—An earthquake shock felt in New York and vicinity.

June 24.—Corner stone of the Capitol laid in Albany.

July 1.—Bust of Washington Irving unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

July 4.—Prest. Grant proclaims the complete ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

July 10.—Supt. Kelso issued an order forbidding a proposed parade of Orange societies in New York on the 12th July. Mrs. E. G. Wharton arrested in Baltimore, charged with having poisoned her husband, Col. H. W. Wharton, her son and daughter, and Gen. Wm. Scott Ketchum.

July 11.—Gov. Hoffman issues a proclamation giving permission and protection to all persons desiring to peacefully parade on the 12th July. Supt. Kelso revokes his order of the 10th inst.

July 12.—Orange parade and consequent riot. The military fire indiscriminately, killing about 50 persons, most of whom were innocent spectators of the procession.

July 12.—Orangemen riot. On the occasion of a procession of Protestant Irish Orangemen in New York, they were maliciously attacked by the Roman Catholic Irish. Threats of assault having been given, the Orangemen were protected by the military. Stones, pistols, and guns being discharged at the militia, several were killed and wounded, when an order was given to the soldiers to fire on the rioters. Five soldiers and about a hundred rioters were killed.

July 13.—Mrs. Lovel killed by lightning while praying at the bedside of her children, near St. Joseph, Mo.

July 19.—The crew of the Atlanta Club of New York beat the Harvard University crew in a race on the Connecticut river, at Holyoke, Mass.

July 22.—A powder magazine at the Arsenal in Washington, D. C., explodes, and destroys much property.

July 25.—Thieves gag a driver of a wagon of the U. S. Express Company, and rob him of $90,000 in money and bonds in St. Louis, Mo.

July 30.—The Westfield horror. The steamer's boiler explodes; 40 persons killed outright, and 63 injured—subsequently died.



BRATTLE SQUARE CHURCH, BOSTON.

1871.

Aug. 15.—Religious riot in Ogdensburg, N. Y.; a lecturer against Catholicity assaulted and his hearers dispersed by the rioters.

Aug. 20.—Forty buildings burned in Williamsport, Pa., loss, $225,000.

Aug. 21.—Dr. Helmbold attempts to commit suicide at Long Branch, N. J.

Aug. 27.—A piratical band of Mexicans attacks the American bark Brothers off Santa Anna. After some fighting, Capt. Thurston and crew abandon the vessel. The crew were subsequently picked up by the bark Harvest Home, which had also been attacked, but unsuccessfully, by the same band of pirates.

Political riots in La Messilla, New Mexico. 7 men killed and 30 injured.

Sept. 1.—International scull race at Halifax, N. S.; J. H. Sadler, of England, the victor.

Sept. 6.—The mare Goldsmith Maid trots a mile in 2 minutes and 7 seconds at Milwaukee, Wis.

Sept. 7.—Judge Barnard granted a temporary injunction restraining the city officials from issuing bonds or paying money on account of the city.

Sept. 9.—Great fire in Bloomington, Ill.; loss $300,000.

Sept. 10.—Robbery of vouchers from the Comptroller's office discovered.

Major L. Hodge, Assistant Paymaster-General of the United States army, declares himself a defaulter to the government in $500,000.

Sept. 11.—Mayor Hall's letter to Comptroller Connolly, requesting his resignation.

Sept. 12.—Comptroller Connelly's reply to Mayor Hall on the subject of his resignation.

Sept. 13.—Great demonstration in this city of workingmen in favor of the eight hour labor system.

Sept. 14.—A fire destroys the Park Place and Columbia Hotels, and other buildings at Saratoga; loss, $200,000.

Sept. 15.—Judge Barnard renders a permanent injunction against the city officials.

Sept. 16.—Comptroller Connolly appoints Andrew H. Green Deputy Comptroller.

Mayor Hall requests Gen. Geo. B. McClellan to accept the office of Comptroller.

Pioche, Nevada, burned; loss, $300,000; during the fire gunpowder explodes and kills six persons.

Sept. 18.—Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly's correspondence on the resignation of the latter by letter.

Gen. McClellan declines the appointment to the office of Comptroller.

Sept. 19.—Fire in Virginia City, Nevada; loss, $75,000.

Sept. 22.—A statue of President Lincoln unveiled in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Sept. 24.—Fire in San Francisco; $100,000 worth of property destroyed.

Sept. 27.—Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, decides against Mormons serving as grand jurors in Federal courts.

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Gen. Joseph H. Clanton shot and killed by Col. D. M. Nelson, in Knoxville, Tenn.

Sept. 30.—Professor Wilbur unexpectedly descends from his balloon and is instantly killed, at Paoli, Indiana.

Burlington Warehouse in Chicago burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Oct. 2.—Brigham Young arrested by the United States Marshal for Mormon proclivities.

Oct. 3.—Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City, and a Mormon bishop, arrested by the United States Marshal for Mormon proclivities.

Oct. 5.—A special conference of the Mormon Church held in the New Tabernacle in Salt Lake City; the Federal authorities denounced as "tools of the devil."

Oct. 7.—The first of the great fires in Chicago breaks out; loss, $300,000. Gen. O'Neill's filibusters seize the Canadian Custom House and Hudson Bay Post at Pembina, Manitoba; they are thereupon attacked by the United States troops, and Gen. O'Neill and his men made prisoners.

Oct. 8.—The great fire by which Chicago was desolated breaks out at 10 o'clock at night.

The great forest fires: Peshtigo, Wis., destroyed by fire, 600 of its inhabitants perish; Manistee, Williamsonville, Menekaumee, Marinette, and Brussels, Wis., burned; a number of inhabitants perish.

Oct. 9.—The great Chicago fire continues to rage and to destroy.

Oct. 10.—An election riot between negro and white roughs in Philadelphia, four men killed and many wounded; attempt to destroy the *Press* newspaper office by the roughs frustrated.

Brigham Young appears in court and gave bail to answer.

Oct. 12.—President Grant summons the Ku Klux Klan of South Carolina to disband and deliver up their arms and ammunition.

Oct. 17.—President Grant suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties of South Carolina.

Oct. 24.—Riot in Los Angeles, Cal., a mob attacks the Chinese quarter, and captures and hangs eighteen Chinamen.

Oct. 26.—A warrant is issued for the arrest of Wm. M. Tweed, Jas. H. Ingersoll, A. J. Garvey, and E. A. Woodward, at the suit of Attorney-General Champlain.

Oct. 27.—Wm. M. Tweed arrested and bailed.

Oct. 28.—Mayor D. H. Wells, ex-Attorney-General Hoza Stout, and Wm. Kimball arrested on a charge of murder in Salt Lake City.

Nov. 2.—City Treasurer, James T. Marcer, and C. T. Yerkes, banker, of Philadelphia, arrested for defalcation and embezzlement of $478,000 from the city's funds.

Nov. 5.—In the African Baptist Meeting-house, in Louisville, Ky., the flooring gives way, and eleven women and children are trampled to death in the panic that follows.



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1871.

Nov. 7.—Apache Indians attack a stage near Wickenburg, Arizona, and kill six of its passengers, one of whom was F. W. Loring, the author.

Nov. 12.—An incendiary fire destroys a block and a half of buildings in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nov. 17.—Fire in Kit Carson, Nevada, loss $100,000.

Nov. 18.—Russian frigate Svetlana, with the Grand Duke on board, arrived off Sandy Hook late at night.

Nov. 19.—Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Czar of Russia, arrived in New York. His reception was of a dual character, first as an officer of the Russian navy, and then as the son of an imperial father. He was treated to an exciting buffalo hunt by Gen. Sheridan.

Nov. 21.—Grand civil and military reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, in this city.

Nov. 22.—The Grand Duke Alexis arrives in Washington. Steamboat City of New London burned on the river Thames, near Norwich, Ct., seventeen lives lost.

Nov. 23.—Grand Duke Alexis formally received by President Grant.

Nov. 26.—Two young ruffians named Joseph Forbish and William Chenoweth, outraged and murdered a child four years old at Mulberry Creek, Ark. They were arrested, and having attempted to escape while being taken to jail, were both shot dead by their captors.

Nov. 30.—Prize fight between Jim Mace and Joe Coburn, near New Orleans; twelve rounds, occupying almost four hours, were fought without a decisive result.

Dec. 3.—Seventeen immigrants frozen to death in Saline county, Nebraska.

Dec. 6.—Great fire in Hagerstown, Md.; the court house and other buildings burned. Loss, $83,000.

Dec. 11.—Grand Duke Alexis gives $5,000 to the poor of New York city.

Dec. 14.—The American steamer Florida sails from St. Thomas, and is followed and overhauled by the Spanish man-of-war Vasco de Nunez; but her papers being found correct, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

Dec. 15.—A band of negroes took possession of Lake City, Ark., and shot three residents whom they charged with murdering a negro lawyer. Wm. M. Tweed arrested on a charge of felony, but confined in the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dec. 18.—The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia thrown out of the Clearing House, and placed in the hands of a receiver.

Dec. 21.—President Grant issues proclamation abolishing discriminating duties on merchandize imported from Spain.

Dec. 23.—Tom McGehan acquitted of the murder of Thomas S. Myers, at Dayton, Ohio.

Dec. 25.—Outbreak of Ku Klux at Marshall, Missouri.

Dec. 27.—J. D. Miner acquitted of a charge of counterfeiting, in the U. S. Circuit Court in this city.

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1871.

Dec. 28.—Great Fire in Little Rock, Ark.; loss, $100,000.

Dec. 30.—Destructive fire in Monroe, La.; loss, $580,000. A negro named Howard outrages and attempts to murder a little girl near Rochester, N. Y. An intense excitement was created among the people by the horrible crime.

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Jan. 2.—Brigham Young returns to Salt Lake City and surrenders to an indictment for the murder of Richard Yates; bail is refused, and he is ordered into the custody of the law officers. A mob in Rochester threaten to attack the jail and lynch the negro Howard, charged with an outrage upon a little girl. The military fire upon them, and two men are killed.

Jan. 4.—The negro Howard is convicted in Rochester of outrage on the little girl named Ochs; sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Jan. 6.—James Fisk, Jr., shot by Edward S. Stokes on the private staircase of the Grand Central Hotel. Dr. Merryman Cole murdered by an unknown person in his office on Exeter street, Baltimore.

Jan. 7.—James Fisk, Jr., dies of the wound inflicted by Edward S. Stokes.

Jan. 16.—Fire in Reading, Pa.; loss $250,000.

Jan. 17.—Benjamin Franklin's statute unveiled in Printing-House square, N. Y.

Jan. 24.—Mrs. E. G. Wharton acquitted of the charge of murdering Gen. Ketchum, in Annapolis, Md.

Jan 31.—U. S. District Attorney Bates, with the permission of Attorney-General Williams, applies for the release on bail of Mormons charged with murder. Chief Justice McKean refuses to grant the application.

Feb. 10.—The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of New York city present indictments against Mayor A. O. Hall, R. B. Connolly, Wm. M. Tweed, Nathaniel Sands, and others.

Feb. 15.—Ex-Speaker Carter, of the Louisiana Legislature, and Chief of Police Badger, of New Orleans, fight a duel with rifles at Bay St. Louis, Miss. Nobody hurt.

Feb. 16.—The Lowery gang of outlaws enter the town of Lumberton, N. C., and rob the sheriff's office and other places.

Feb. 29.—The Japanese Embassy arrives in Washington.

March 2.—Judge Cardoza sustains the validity of the indictment found against Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr.

March 4.—President Grant receives the Japanese Embassy. Jayne's "Granite Block" in Philadelphia almost destroyed by fire; loss, $478,000. The ship Great Republic abandoned in a sinking condition, off Bermuda.

March 6.—Six steamboats burned at Cincinnati; loss, $250,000.

March 22.—The outlaw Hildebrand shot dead by a police officer, in Pinckneyville, Ill.

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March 26.—An earthquake in California. Through the valley of the Sierras, a chasm, varying in width, and thirty-five miles in length, opens in the earth. During four hours the earth is shaken. A large number of people are killed.

March 30.—A tornado throws down a large market-house in St. Louis.

April 8.—The Mormon Conference re-elects Brigham Young President of the Church.

April 10.—"Lord" Gordon is arrested in the Metropolitan Hotel, at the suit of Jay Gould, on a charge of embezzling. Philip Klingon Smith, of Lincoln county, Nevada, a former Mormon bishop, charges the Mormons with the "Mountain Meadow Massacre" of immigrants in 1857, and exhonerates the Indians.

April 11.—The boiler of the steamer Oceanus explodes on the Mississippi river, and kills 70 persons. The boiler of the tug-boat Davenport, on the North river, explodes and kills five persons.

April 15.—The counsel of the U. S. and the English arbitrators on the Alabama claims meet in Geneva, Switzerland. The "cases" are exchanged, and the British consul presents a protest against the claims for indirect damages. The British authorities at Kingston, Jamaica, seize the American steamer Edgar Stuart as a Cuban privateer. Deadly encounter between outlaws and a U. S. marshal's posse at Indian Court House, Indian Territory. A sheriff and seven deputy marshals killed, and three outlaws.

April 20.—Indians and renegades massacre its escort, and plunder and destroy a government supply train, near Howard's Wells, Texas.

April 22.—A party of disguised men take Isaac Vaniel, an old man, from his house in Williamson county, Ills., and hang him.

April 24.—A mob stops a train near Holden, Mo., and assassinates on it Judge Stevenson, and Messrs. Cline and Dutro.

April 25.—Brigham Young released on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

April 26.—The U. S. war vessel Kansas releases the American steamship Virginius from blockade by the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro, in the port of Aspinwall.

April 29.—A party of five armed men enter the town of Columbia, Ky., and rob the deposit bank after killing the cashier.

May 2.—Steve Lowery and Andrew Strong, two "Swamp Angels," murder Capt. M. Wishart near Shoe Heel, North Carolina.

May 6.—Niblo's Garden Theatre destroyed by fire. The painters in New York and vicinity strike for the eight hour system, and are subsequently joined by the other trade societies.

May 16.—A rain-storm floods the town of Easton, Kansas, and four persons are drowned.

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May 18.—Extensive forest fires prevail in the northern part of New York State, north-eastern part of Pennsylvania, and northern counties of New Jersey.

May 19.—The Jayne building on Dock street, Philadelphia, destroyed by fire, loss $475,000. Great Roman Catholic celebration in honor of the convention of the Catholic benevolent societies, in Dayton, Ohio.

May 23.—Shakespeare's monument in Central Park unveiled.

May 25.—A severe storm destroys life and property in Morgan county, Mo.

May 27.—The balloon of Prof. Atkins descends into the Tennessee River, near Decatur, Alabama, and the Professor is drowned.

May 29.—Canadian authorities sieze the American fishing schooner, Enola C., for violating the fishery laws.

May 30.—"Decoration Day;" impressive honors paid to the dead soldiers of the late war.

June 4.—Captain Colvocoressess, of the United States Navy, murdered and robbed in Bridgeport, Conn.

June 6.—Great storm along the New England coast; much damage done to shipping. The U. S. Minister at Madrid demands the release of Dr. Houard.

June 7.—A delegation of Sioux Indians, headed by Red Cloud, have a reception at the Cooper Institute.

June 8.—William H. Bumsted, a Jersey city official, sentenced to State prison for nine months, for conspiring with others to defraud the city. An Ecclesiastical Court pronounces the charges of immorality not proven against the Rev. Dr. Huston, of Baltimore, Md.

June 9.—Comanche Indians massacre the Lee family, of seven persons, near Fort Griffin, Texas.

June 10.—The London (England) Rowing Club crew beats the crew of the Atalanta Club of New York on the Thames.

June 15.—The members of the Tribunal of Arbitration assemble in Geneva (Switzerland) and organize; after a short session, the tribunal adjourns until the 17th inst.

June 17.—The World's Peace Jubilee opens in Boston.

June 18.—Mexican soldiers at Matamoras fire on and arrest the American occupants of a pleasure boat, on the Rio Grande between that city and Brownsville, Texas. The Canadian cutter Stella Marie siezes the American fishing schooner James Bliss, for violating the fishery laws; the American flag is insulted by being turned union down under the Dominion flag on the captured vessel.

June 19.—The trial of Edward S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, jr. begun.

June 20.—The bodies of Confederate soldiers killed and buried at Gettysburg removed and conducted through Richmond, Va., by a mournful procession.

June 26.—A jury is sworn on the Stokes trial; District Attorney Garvin

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opens the case. Ellis Ward beats J. J. O'Leary in a three-mile scull race on Lake Quinsigamund, Mass.; time, 21 min. 38 sec.

July 2.—Judge John H. McCunn, of the Supreme Court, removed from the bench by the Court of Impeachment at Albany.

July 7.—Samuel J. Brown, a Methodist preacher, murders a youth named Frank Schikk, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 8.—Absalom and Jacob Kimball and Alexander McLeod, who outraged and murdered a young girl named Secor, are taken from jail, in Celina, Ohio, by a mob, and Absalom Kimball and McLeod are hanged at the scene of their crime. The Cuban privateer Pioneer captured by the U. S. revenue cutter Moccasin, off Newport, R. I., and brought into that port. Two men, named Hale and Tucker, are shot and killed while in custody of a sheriff's posse, near Dover, Arkansas; the Republican officials are charged with the murders for political effect; an unparalleled state of anarchy and assassination results.

July 11.—An earthquake shock felt on Long Island and in Westchester county.

July 12.—Columbus and Govan Adair executed in Hendersonville, N. C., for the murder of Silas Weston and three children.

July 13.—Burglars take Charles Wesson, the teller of the Blackstone National Bank at Uxbridge, Mass., from his home at night, and compel him to open the bank's safe, from which they take $14,000.

July 15.—The jury in the Stokes trial fail to agree on a verdict, and are discharged.

July 16.—The great Longfellow and Harry Bassett race at Saratoga won by the latter; Longfellow is injured during the race, to which is attributed his defeat.

July 19.—Tom Lowery, Swamp Angel outlaw, shot and killed by Robert Wishart, near Moss Neck, N. C.

July 22.—Hugh Marra shoots Alderman Wm. McMullen, in Philadelphia.

July 24.—The college boat regatta on the Connecticut river, won by the Amherst College crew, the Harvards second.

July 29.—A riot occurs between negroes and whites in Savannah, Ga., and several on each side are injured.

July 30.—A destructive fire occurs at Hunter's Point, L. I.; it originates on a canal boat, and spreads to an oil-yard, the buildings thereon, and a number of ships, canal boats, lighters, and scows.

July 31.—B. Hetzeler kills his divorced wife's paramour and then commits suicide in Rochester, N. Y.

Aug. 3.—The Cuban privateer Pioneer is formally seized by the U. S. Marshal, at Newport, R. I., for violation of the neutrality laws.

Aug. 8.—Geo. H. Evans, a West Point graduate, shoots and kills a burglar, named Hoegerling, in Pittsburg, Pa.

Aug. 9.—Newton Chandler hanged for rape, robbery, and arson, in Charlotte, N. C.



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1872.

Aug. 10.—Mr. Alexander, a merchant, murdered by Mexican bandits, near Brownsville, Texas.

Aug. 12.—The Spanish iron-clad war-vessel Numancia arrives at this port, with yellow fever cases on board.

Aug. 13.—Mace and O'Baldwin arrested in Baltimore, and placed under bonds not to fight in Maryland.

Aug. 19.—The Duke of Saxe, the son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, arrives in this city. The Third National Bank of Baltimore is robbed of $200,000 in money and securities. Judge G. G. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, found guilty by the Court of Impeachment, at Albany, of high crimes and misdemeanors, removed from the bench, and declared ineligible ever to hold office in the state.

Aug. 20.—Prince Philip, of Coburg-Gotha, arrives in this city, to join his brother, the Duke of Saxe. Dr. Houard arrives in this city from Cadiz, Spain.

Aug. 21.—Mace and O'Baldwin meet at Harmon's Creek, W. Va., but failing to agree in the choice of a referee, back out.

Aug. 24.—The P. M. S. America destroyed by fire at Yokohama, Japan; sixty lives and a large amount of specie lost.

Aug 26.—Arapahoe Indians massacre the guard of a government mule train, rob and burn the wagons, at Dry Creek, Colorado Territory, and end by scalping Mr. Bryant, the wagon master, while alive. Mrs. Charlotte Lamb is arrested at Trimbelle,, Wis., charged with having killed her husband, two children, and two neighbors, with poison.

Aug. 30.—The Providence and New York steamer Metis run into by a schooner, on Long Island Sound; the Metis soon breaks up, and 155 persons are compelled to trust their lives to the few boats and such floating material as they can secure; only 107 persons get to the shore in safety.

Sep. 1.—W. J. Sharkey, a ward politician, murders Robert Dunn, at No. 200 Hudson street.

Sep. 4.—Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers fight on Walpole Island, on the Canadian frontier; after 26 rounds, lasting 1 hour 35 minutes, Chambers is awarded the victory, Edwards having bitten him.

Sep. 7.—Billy Forrester, the alleged murderer of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, is arrested in Washington, D.C. Dr. Schoeppe acquitted of the charge of poisoning Miss Steinecke, at Carlisle, Pa. The Cuban steamer Virginius escapes from the blockade of the Spanish war vessels at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Sep. 14.—A riot occurs between a Grant and Wilson club, composed of negroes, and Democrats, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; several persons badly hurt. The Geneva (Switzerland) Tribunal of Arbitration on the Alabama claims awards $16,250,000 to the United States.

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Sep. 21.—In a political affray in Columbia, S.C., J. D. Caldwell is shot dead and Major Morgan wounded, by George Tupper.

Sep. 22.—A terrible riot occurs between Irish and negro laborers, at Patenburgh, N. J.; one Irishman and three negroes killed.

Sep. 24.—A force of U. S. cavalry, under Col. Mason, surprise a band of marauding Apache and Mojave Indians, in Arizona Territory; they kill about 40 of the band.

Sep. 26.—Ex-City Treasurer Marcer and Chas. F. Yerkes, convicted of embezzling the funds of the city of Philadelphia, pardoned by Governor Geary.

Sep. 30.—Baron Steuben monument unveiled at Steuben, N. Y. Mrs. Laura D. Fair's second trial at San Francisco, for the murder of Judge Crittenden, results in her acquittal.

Oct. 7.—A riot between white Greeley men and negro militiamen occurs in Cincinnati, O.; several persons are wounded.

Oct. 8.—In an affray at Shreveport, La., Chief of Police Sherrod and Police Officer Sheppard kill R. J. Wright, clerk of the District Court of Shreveport, La., and his brother W. A. Wright; some friends of the Wrights immediately afterwards kill Officer Sheppard.

A great part of the business section of the town of Sing Sing, N. Y., destroyed by fire; loss, about $200,000.

Oct. 13.—Archbishop Bailey installed as Primate of the Catholic Church in the United States, at Baltimore. A fire destroyed the rolling mill of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa.; loss, $400,000.

Oct. 14.—The Saratoga County Bank, at Waterford, New York, robbed of $500,000 in money and bonds; the burglars gag and bind the family of the cashier, and compel him, by threats, to disclose the secret of the bank vault's lock.

Oct. 16.—The great race between Goldsmith Maid and Occident, at Sacramento, Cal., won by the former in three straight heats; best time, 2:20¼. Mr. Froude, the English historian, delivers his first lecture on the History of Ireland, in New York.

Oct. 22.—Steamship Missouri, of the A. M. Steamship Line, burned at sea; 87 lives lost.

The Emperor William, of Germany, communicates his decision on the San Juan dispute to the representatives of England and the United States. It approves the claims of the United States Government.

Nov. 2.—The monument to Sir Walter Scott unveiled in Central Park. John Scannell shoots Thomas Donohue dead in Johnson's club rooms, cor. of 28th street and Broadway.

Nov. 6.—The mutilated remains of Abijah Ellis are found in two barrels floating in the Charles river, at Boston.

Nov. 7.—A party of negroes in the Sixth ward, Baltimore, fire into a crowd

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of whites, and kill a boy and wound two other persons.

Nov. 9.—The greatest fire that ever raged in Boston breaks out early this evening, and continues all night. Bowles Brothers, the American bankers in Paris, France, suspend their business.

Nov. 10.—The great fire in Boston is got under control about 3 P.M., after having burned over an area of 200 acres, in the business centre of the city; again, at about 12 P.M. the flames appear near the place of origin of the first fire, and spread rapidly to buildings that had escaped them before; an explosion of gas produced this second conflagration.

Nov. 20.—A fire destroys Rand & Avery's printing establishment, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston; loss, $250,000. Henry M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, arrives in this city from England.

Nov. 21.—A great fire occurs in Galva, Ill.; loss, $218,000. A mob prevents Mrs. Fair from lecturing in San Francisco.

Nov. 22.—Jay Gould makes a "corner" in N. W. R. S. stock; great excitement in Wall street. The Erie Railroad Co. begins an action against Jay Gould for the recovery of $9,726,551; Gould is arrested, but immediately after bailed in $1,000,000.

Dec. 10.—Mary Ann Foley, *alias* Maud Merrill, shot by her uncle, Robert P. Bleakley, at No. 10 Neilson Place.

Dec. 11.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel fire; eleven servant girls are suffocated and burned to a crisp.

Dec. 17.—Jay Gould restores $9,000,000 worth of property to the E. R. R. Co., for the sake of peace.

Dec 18.—The second trial of Edward S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., commenced.

Dec. 24.—Barnum's museum and circus destroyed by fire; loss, $1,600,000. A train on the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad falls through a trestle bridge, near Prospect Station, N. Y.; twenty passengers are killed or burned to death, the wreck having taken fire. Andrew Strong, of Swamp Angel notoriety, is killed, at Eureka, N. C., by William Wilson.

Dec. 26.—Great storm throughout the country and along the coast; many shipping disasters result. The bark Kadosh wrecked in Massachusetts bay; seven lives lost. Ship Peruvian lost on Massachusetts coast, and all hands, 25 in number, drowned.

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Jan. 2.—Mrs. Mary Ann Lampley murdered in her house in Baltimore by Thomas R. Hollohan and Joshua Nicholson; the murderers were executed for the deed, August 1st.

Jan. 4.—Edward S. Stokes convicted of the murder of James Fisk, Jr. Sentenced to death Jan. 6.

Jan. 6.—Larson, a young Swede, brutally murdered by rowdies in Chicago.

Jan. 11.—Lydia Sherman, the convicted murderess of her husband and seve-

JUDGES' HALL, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

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ral of her children, sentenced to imprisonment for life at New Haven.

Jan. 15.—Burning of Edwin Forrest's library in Philadelphia; $20,000 worth of books consumed.

Jan. 17.—First Congregational Church of Chicago destroyed by fire.

Jan. 20.—The Modocs sanguinarily defeat United States troops.

Feb. 2.—Murder of Grace Mabel Love, and suicide of the father and murderer in Boston.

Feb. 13.—Fall of a bridge into the James River, at Richmond; four workmen perish, many injured.

Feb. 15.—The steamer Henry A. Jones burned at Galveston, Texas; twenty-one persons perish.

March 4.—Second Inauguration of President Grant.

March 30.—Wreck of the White Star steamship Atlantic, off the coast of Halifax; 700 lives lost.

April 8.—Thirty persons drowned on Genesee river, Rochester.

April 11.—Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas treacherously murdered by the Modocs on the lava beds.

April 15.—Deadly collision between the blacks and whites at Colfax, La.

April 18.—Attack on the Modoc lava beds.

April 19.—A passenger train breaks through a bridge on the Stonington and Providence road; a large number of passengers killed and wounded. Second battle with the Modocs.

April 26.—Arrest of F. L. Taintor, cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, defaulter in the sum of $400,000.

April 27.—The Modocs surprise and destroy a detachment of troops.

May 10.—The Modocs evacuate the Lava-Beds. The Mordecai and McCarty duel, Richmond, Va.

May 20.—Surrender of Hot-Creeks and Modocs to Gen. Davis.

May 22.—Gen. McKenzie's excursion into Mexico. Destructive tornado in Iowa.

May 30.—The great Boston fire No. 2. Popular observance of Decoration Day.

June 1.—Modoc Jack's surrender.

June 3.—Mansfield Tracy Walworth shot to death by his son at the Sturtevant House.

June 4.—McDonnel, the English forger, put on board a steamer for England.

June 17.—Indians attack the Northern Pacific surveying party; four Indians killed.

June 20.—The body of Col. Wm. O'Conner Sydney cast ashore on Staten Island.

June 27.—The work of laying the new Atlantic Cable completed.

July 1.—Judge W. H. Cooley killed in a duel by R. D. Rhett, Jr., at New Orleans.

July 3.—Discovery of the body of Thomas Munce, supposed to be murdered, in the Schuylkill, Phila.

1873.

July 5.—Frank Walworth sentenced to imprisonment for life.

July 8.—Michael Desmond kills his wife, and then commits suicide, in Boston.

July 15.—Ethelbert S. Mills, Pres. of the Brooklyn Trust Company, drowned at Coney Island.

July 17.—The great Harvard-Yale regatta, on the Connecticut; Yale the victor.

July 20.—The whaling ship Ravenscraig rescues Capt. Buddington and party (14 in all) from their boat in the Arctic sea (subsequently transferred to the whaler Arctic.)

1873.

July 25.—Destructive fire in Baltimore. Delia Corcoran outraged and murdered by a party of negroes, on the Hudson.

Aug. 1.—Execution of Thomas R. Hollohan, alias Whalen and Joshua Nicholson, for the murder of Mrs. Lampley at Baltimore. Murder of Mrs. Schusretter by her husband, and suicide of the murderer at Philadelphia.

Aug. 2.—Destructive conflagration at Portland, Oregon.

Aug. 8.—Burning of the steamboat Wawasset on the Potomac; fearful loss of life.

Aug. 12.—Two women killed instantly and four fatally injured by lightning, near Scranton, Pa.

Aug. 14.—Sanguinary battle between the Pawnees and Sioux in the Republican Valley, reported.

Aug. 16.—Terrible railroad disaster on the Chicago and Alton Railroad; eleven passengers killed and many wounded.

Aug. 22.—Michael C. Broderick stabs his son James to death, at 81 Carmine st., New York.

Aug. 25.—Railroad smash-up on the South Side R. R.; fifty passengers injured.

Sept. 9.—The settlement of the Geneva award consummated.

Sept. 12.—Assassination of Gen. E. S. McCook by P. P. Wintermate, at Yankton, Dakota Territory.

Sept. 15.—The propeller Ironsides founders on Lake Michigan, with great oss of life.

Sept. 18.—Failures on Wall street, New York—Jay Cooke & Co., and others. The Dundee whaling steamer Arctic arrives at Dundee with Capt. Buddington and rescued companions.

Sept. 23.—The McCool-Allen prize-fight, near St. Louis; Allen the winner in the ninth round.

Sept. 26.—Imposing dedication of a Masonic temple at Philadelphia.

Sept. 30.—Grand Masonic parade in Philadelphia; over 3,000 men in line.

Oct. 3.—Execution of the Modocs, Capt. Jack, Sconchin, Boston Charley, and Black Jim, for the murder of Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas, at Fort Klamath, Oregon. First business session of the Evangelical Alliance held.

Oct. 4.—Capt. Buddington and ten other survivors of the Polaris expedition arrive in New York by the S. S. City of Antwerp. Gen. Ryan and seventy others embark on the steamer Atlas, bound for Cuba Libre.

Oct. 7.—Edward S. Stokes put upon his third trial for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., at the Grand Central Hotel.

Oct. 11.—The General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance hold their closing session. Ex-Senator Pomeroy shot and wounded by Ex-Congressman Conway, in Washington.

Oct. 14.—The delegates to the Evangelical Alliance received at the White House by President Grant.

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1873.

Oct. 21.—The new Foundling asylum on 68th street, New York, opened.

Oct. 25.—Arrival of the sloop-of-war Juniata from her Polaris search.

Oct. 29.—Close of third trial of Stokes, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York; he is found guilty of murder in the fourth degree.

Oct. 31.—Capture of the American steamship Virginius by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, off the island of Jamaica.

Nov. 1.—The Virginus and her captor arrive at Santiago de Cuba.

Nov. 4.—The Santiago de Cuba slaughter. Bernabe Verona, Pedro Cespedes, Jesus del Sol, and Gen. Washington Ryan, captured on the Virginius, shot at 6 a. m. by order of Gen. Burrier, commanding the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba.

Nov. 7.—Capt. Joseph Fry, an American-born citizen, commanding the Virginius when captured by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, and thirty-six of his crew executed at Santiago de Cuba. Santa Rosa, an adopted American citizen, was among the number of these victims.

Nov. 8.—Twelve more of the Cuban patriots executed at Santiago de Cuba, among them Franchi Alfaro, who offered a million of dollars as ransom for his own and companions' lives.

Nov. 8.—(1872) Capt. C. F. Hall, commander of the U. S. Polaris expedition, died at Polaris Bay, lat. 81° 38′, long. 61° 34′. Buried in Polaris Bay, Nov. 11, 1872.

Nov. 11.—Terrible boiler explosion at Harlem; seven persons killed and nine wounded.

Nov. 15.—Duncan T. Templeton shoots his wife, *nee* Miss Ida Babcock, on Eighth avenue, near 15th street, New York.

Nov. 18.—The Virginius arrives at Havana from Santiago de Cuba, under escort of the Tornado and other Spanish war vessels.

Nov. 19.—Wm. Tweed (Big Six), convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on 204 counts, charging him with defrauding the City Treasury of New York. Wm. J. Sharkey, convicted of the murder of Robert S. Dunn, escapes from the tombs in New York. Fatal prize fight near Ottowa. Ill., between Jack Lewis and Jim Rogers. Lewis dies immediately after the 36th round.

Nov. 20.—Loss of the Anglo-American cable steamer Robert Lowe, bound for St. John's, Newfoundland. Commander Tidmarsh, and 16 of the officers and crew drowned.

Nov. 22.—The French steamer Ville de Havre, Captain Surmont, collides with the British ship Loch Earn, Capt. Robinson, and immediately sinks in mid-ocean, with the loss of 227 lives. Wm. M. Tweed sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $12,500.

Nov. 26.—James H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington, convicted of defrauding the City Treasury of New York, and sentenced, Ingersoll to four years; Farrington in the Court of Oyer and Termi-

1873.

ner, to one year and six months in the State Prison.

Nov. 30.—The brig Mattano boarded by masked robbers in the bay; the captain, T. H. Comnauton, fired at and wounded; the watchman bound and muffled, and the cabin despoiled of all the valuables belonging to the captain's wife and family; two of the robbers were subsequently sentenced, in the Court of General Sessions, to twenty years each at Sing Sing.

Dec. 9.—Ex-congressman M. Conway indicted for assault with intent to kill Senator Pomeroy.

Dec. 11.—Double murder and suicide in Boston. George W. Kimball murders his wife and daughter and then cuts his own throat.

Dec. 12.—The Virginius towed out of the port of Havana for Bahia Honda, the port of surrender to the United States.

Michael C. Broderick convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of his son.

Mob demonstration in Havana against the delivery of the Virginius. Captain-General Jovellar addresses the mob.

The centennial anniversary of throwing the tea overboard in Boston Harbor celebrated throughout the New England States.

Dec. 16.—Surrender of the Virginius at Bahia Honda, by the Spanish steamer La Favorita, to the United States steamer Dispatch, Captain Whiting. President Castellar conveys the news in person to Minister Sickles, at Madrid.

Repeal of the Bankruptcy Law in the House of Representatives.

The corner-stone of the proposed bridge to span the Hudson at Poughkeepsie laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Dec. 18.—One hundred and two of the survivors of the Virginius and Santiago de Cuba butchery delivered by the Spanish General Burriel to Commander Braine of the United States steamer Juniata.

Dec. 19.—Conviction of Henry W. Genet in the court of Oyer and Terminer, for fraud against the city government.

Dec. 21.—The First Baptist Church, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, destroyed by fire.

Dec. 22.—Henry W. Genet escapes from Sheriff Brennan's officers at his house in Harlem, and effectually evades recapture.

Norton, Coman, and Walsh, members of the defunct Tammany, flee to parts unknown.

The Broome Street Ryan tragedy: Nicholas and Mary Ryan, brother and sister, found with their throats cut at 204 Broome street.

Dec. 26.—The resignation of the U. S. Minister to Spain, Gen. Sickles, officially accepted.

The Virginius, in tow of the Ossipee, en route from Bahia Honda to New York, is abandoned off Frying-Pan Shoals and sinks to the bottom.

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1873.

The great strike among the engineers and firemen of the Pennsylvania and connecting railroads occurs.

James Gallagher, at 50 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, throws his wife down stairs, and believing that he has killed her, fatally shoots himself.

Jennie Griffin instantly killed, and several other girls injured by the falling of a floor in a house of ill fame, in Buffalo.

Dec. 27.—Seizure of the books of the mercantile firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., at Boston. The firm charged with extensive revenue frauds against the government.

Dec. 28.—Arrival of the steamship Juniata in the harbor with 102 survivors of the Virginius from the Santiago de Cuba massacre.

Wholesale arrest of 200 young men and girls in a dance-house in Grand street.

Dec. 29.—The steamer Ossipee, the convoy of the steamer Virginius from Bahia Honda to the sinking of the latter, arrives in the harbor.

A party of roughs enter the saloon of William Hile, a German, in Washington, and attack and beat his wife. Hile fires at the party, shooting his wife and instantly killing her.

De Platte, an insane spiritualist, aged 64 years, stabs himself to the heart at No. 4 Cortlandt street.

Dec. 30.—The Emperor of Germany's gift of five bronze cannon to St. Matthew's Lutheran German congregation arrives at Baltimore.

Dec. 31.—The jury in the trial of Maggie Jourdan, charged with aiding the escape of Sharkey from the Tombs, disagree. Maggie is admitted to bail.

1874.

Jan. 3.—Franenthal's Opera House, Wilkesbarre, destroyed by fire. W. C. Durgin murdered at Brandy Station by a negro.

Jan. 4.—The President sends message to Congress on the Virginius question.

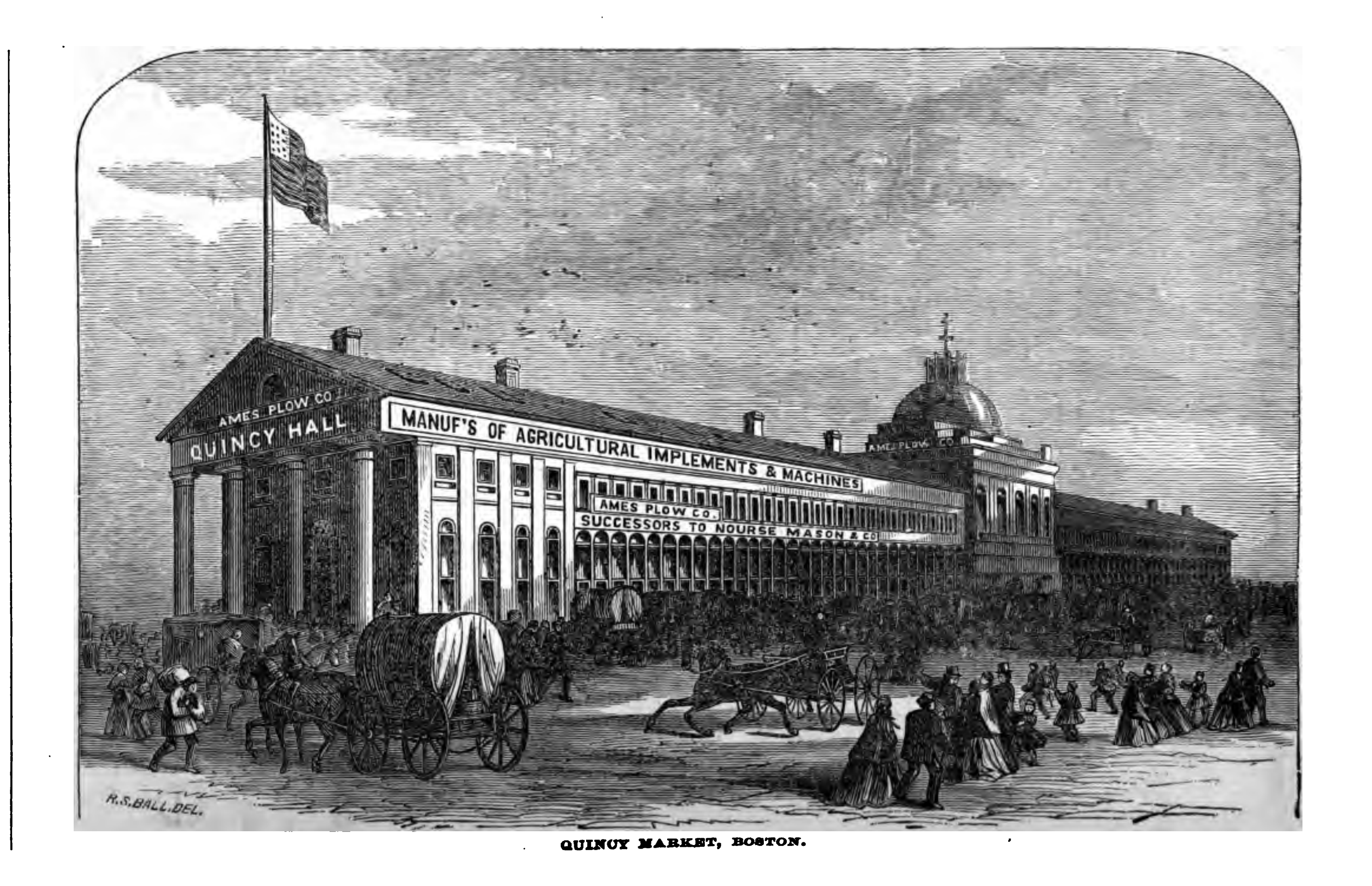
Jan. 9.—Execution of Jacob Mechella in Jersey City, for the murder of U. S. Marshal Stephenson. Great fire in Broadway, N. Y., loss $100,000.

Jan. 10.—The fugitive Henry W. Genet seen by an acquaintance in Belfast, Ireland.

Jan. 11.—Seizure of an illicit distillery on Barren Island by revenue officers and U. S. troops. W. W. Hazard, proprietor of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., drowns himself in a cistern.

Jan. 13.—Workingmen's mass meeting at Tompkins square dispersed by the police. Fatal fire in the Stiner mansion, 24 E. 60th street. Mr. Jacob Stiner leaps from the flames to the yard and is almost instantly killed. Mrs. Stiner and Miss Deborah Stiner found dead in their apartment. The servant, Mary McGuire, seriously injured by leaping to the ground. Terrible conflagration in Natick, Mass.—the town almost utterly consumed.

Jan. 17.—Edward Edmonds and H. N. Mason arrested, charged with robbery



QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON.

1874.

of bonds from the Treasury Department, Washington. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins die—the latter two hours after Chang, at their residence, Mount Airey, Surrey county, N. C.

Jan. 23.—Lulu Terrence, actress, commits suicide by shooting, in San Francisco. Alex. D. Hamilton, Treasurer of Jersey City, absconds with $50,000 of the public money.

Jan. 26.—Intelligence of the death of Livingstone (died May 1st, 1873) received.

Jan. 30.—The Olympic Theatre, Philadelphia, burned—two firemen killed and six seriously injured.

Feb. 6.—Gen. Sickles takes official leave of the Spanish government.

Feb. 12.— Anniversary of the late President Lincoln's birth; celebrations in various parts of the country. Eighty-third anniversary birth-day of Peter Cooper. He is feted by the Arcadian Club.

Feb. 17.— Terrible triple murder in Halifax, Mass.—a maiden lady, Mary Buckley, and Thomas and Simon Sturtevant, brothers, being the victims.

Feb. 18.—Supervising Architect Mullet has a fisticuff encounter with Henry Kessler in the streets of Cincinnati.

Feb. 19.—John E. Simmons sentenced to three years and six months for the killing of Nicholas W. Duryea in Liberty street, New York.

Feb. 23.—Stephen Lowery, last of the Swamp Angels, encountered and shot by his pursuers.

Feb. 28.—Ex-President Baez arrested in New York on a charge of false imprisonment.

March 7.—Reported surrender of three Cubans to the Spanish authorities by Capt. Deaken of the steamship City of New York; two of them after reported as garrotted.

March 11.—Charles Sumner dies.

March 19.—The suicide of Second Lieutenant Fred. P. Ela, by jumping overboard from the steamer Great Republic reported. Robert E. L. Patton, of Philadelphia, drowns himself in the surf at Cape May.

March 21. — The State prison at Charlestown, Mass., takes fire; workshops and other property valued at $50,000 destroyed.

March 28. — Henry Ward Beecher acquitted by the Congregational Council.

April 5.—Charles Kingsley shot dead in the New York picture gallery, San Francisco, by one Cowdon, who instantly after committed suicide.

April 9.—The Polar steamer, Tigress, explodes her boiler, killing twenty-one of her crew, including two engineers.

April 10.—Emil Lowenstein hanged at Albany for the murder of John D. Weston, one-armed peddler of Brooklyn.

April 13.—Sir Lambton Lorraine arrives in New York by the steamer Canima, from Bermuda.

1874.

April 15.—The remains of Livingstone arrive at Southampton. Gov. Baxter of Arkansas forcibly ejected; the executive chair usurped by Governor (?) Brooks.

April 18.—Destructive floods along the Mississippi; twenty-seven plantations overflowed.

April 21.—Julius P. Mason commits suicide in the Parker House, Boston. Street conflict between the Baxter and Brooks factions in Little Rock, Ark.

April 22.—Horace Mullin, a young lad, shockingly murdered by young Edward Pomeroy, at Dorchester, near Boston. Sir Lambton Lorraine presented with the freedom of New York city.

May 1.—Deadly encounter between the Brooks and Baxter factions; nine of the Brooks partly killed and twenty wounded. Capture of Major General Churchill commanding Baxter's militia.

May 2.—Judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas seized and carried off by Baxterites.

May 16.—The Mill River Reservoir disaster near Northampton, Mass. Fearful loss of life.

May 21.—Marriage of Miss Nellie Grant to A. C. F. Sartoris.

May 23.—Henri Rochefort, the French communist, arrives in San Francisco.

May 27.—The Ellsworth monument at Mechanicsville unveiled.

May 30.—Henri Rochefort arrives in New York. Dedication of the Fiske monument at Brattleboro, Vt.

June 2.—President Grant lays the corner stone of the American Museum of Natural History, Eighth avenue and 77th street, New York.

June 11.—Charles Anderson, a retired Swedish sea captain, robbed of $15,000 worth of diamonds on Broadway, New York.

June 24.—A strawberry festival disaster; a floor in the Central Baptist Church at Syracuse gives away; fourteen persons killed and 200 injured.

June 30.—James P. Sanders, a lawyer, shot in the court room, Yonkers, by August Lachaume.

July 1.—Coggia's comet; first appearance. Abduction of Charley Ross.

July 3.—Mr. Jewell, minister to Russia, accepts the Postmaster-Generalship.

July 4.—President Grant and family arrive at Long Branch. Destructive fire in Allegheny City; over one hundred houses destroyed.

July 5.—Sam. McDonald, the "millionaire murderer," stabs his friend.

July 12.—Blush Hollow reservoir on Middlefield Brook, near Chester, Mass., bursts; damage, $1,000,000.

July 14.—Disastrous fire in Chicago; seven persons killed, 3 steamers burned, and numerous buildings destroyed.

July 18.—The great Saratoga regatta contest; the Columbia crew the victors; time, 16 min., 42¼ sec. Wesleyans second, Cambridge third.

July 26.—Destructive rain-storm in Pittsburg, Pa.; 200 persons drowned, hundreds of houses demolished.

1874.

July 28.—Theodore Tilton arrested on a charge of slander against Henry Ward Beecher.

Aug. 1.—Lord Gordon fatally shoots himself at Fort Garry, Manitoba.

Aug. 9.—The great Corinthian yacht race at Newport; the Idler the victor of the cup.

Aug 11.—The Collier and Edwards light weight fight in Brook co., W. Va.; the latter the victor; eleven rounds in twenty-eight minutes.

Aug. 20.—Geo. C. Harding, editor and proprietor Indianapolis *Herald*, shoots Sol. Moritz—Miss Harding, seduced by Moritz, commits suicide. H. W. Burnside, brother of Gen. A. E. Burnside, hangs himself in a fit of insanity at Indianopolis.

Aug 28.—The Trautz-Johnson great swimming match; 3 miles, Pleasure Bay; the latter wins.

Sept. 3.—The River Belle, Long Branch steamer, burned at her pier No. 8 North River, New York.

Sept. 4.—The town of Mokelumne Hill, Cal., totally destroyed by fire.

Sept. 5.—Balloon ascent at Philadeldelphia; six ladies among the voyagers.

Sept. 13.—Monument to Gen. Lyon, killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies at St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 14.—The Kellogg riot in New Orleans—eight Metropolitan police and eight White Leaguers killed; great number wounded. The Kellogg government temporarily overthrown.

Sept. 16.—The Irish rifle team—arrival of the first detachment by the Scotia.

Sept. 19.—The Granite Woolen Mills, Fall River, destroyed by fire; of the operatives, twenty were killed, injured thirty-eight—two fatally. A man named Salmond walks into the rapids at Niagara, and is carried over the falls.

Sept. 24.—A train of six cars breaks through a bridge on Waxahachie Creek; W. M. Boyd, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and an engineer, fireman, and several passengers killed.

Sept. 26.—The International rifle match at Creedmoor; the American team the victors. Lieut. Charles F. DeBorst, 71st regiment, falls from the cars on the return from Creedmoor, and is killed.

Sept. 28.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Irish team entertained at a banquet in Brooklyn.

Oct. 1.—Army headquarters removed to St. Louis.

Oct. 2.—The Bennett prize in the long range contest at Creedmoor won by the Irish team.

Oct. 4.—A drove of Texas steers invade New York city—a great number of citizens severely hurt, some of whom subsequently die from their injuries.

Oct. 5.—Fiftieth anniversary celebration of the 7th regiment. First annual meeting of the Church Congress of the United States.



PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS' BUILDING, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

1874.

Oct. 12.—Negro incendiaries burn the court house at Waresboro, Ware co., Ga.

Oct. 16.—Major Harry Larkyns shot and instantly killed by E. J. Maybridge, photographer, San Francisco.

Oct. 19.—F. T. Sawyer, cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, Milford, and family, gagged by robbers, who robbed the bank of $100,000.

Oct. 23.—Aleck Hamilton, the fugitive defaulting treasurer of Jersey City, surrenders to the authorities.

Nov.—Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, arrived in San Francisco, visited our chief ports, examined our industrial resources and capabilities, and endeavored to hasten the negotiation of a commercial treaty between his government and that of the United States.

Nov. 1.—James Leck and wife, of St. Pauls, attacked in the street and murdered.

Nov. 7.—Miss Cushman bids farewell to the stage—she is crowned with laurel, and receives a popular ovation. Herman Schilling brutally murdered in a tannery in Cincinnati, O., and his body thrust into a furnace and consumed.

Nov. 18.—Major Arthur B. Leech and members of the Irish rifle team embark for home by the Russia.

Nov. 22.—Mr. McGahan, N. Y. *Herald* special correspondent, and Mr. Buckland, of the N. Y. *Times*, seized and imprisoned by the Spaniards. Mrs. J. A. Judd, a well-known Parisian milliner, commits suicide at her home in Norwalk, Connecticut.

Nov. 25.—Shock of an earthquake experienced in Massachusetts. Mr. Frederick G. Schneider, of Union Hill, N. J., commits suicide by shooting himself at the Grand Union Hotel.

Nov. 27.—George Simms (colored), executed at Covington, Ga.

Nov. 28.—J. A. McGahan, N. Y. *Herald* correspondent, set at liberty by the Spaniards.

Nov. 30.—Mayor Havemeyer, of N. Y., seized with sudden illness, and in a few moments expires in his office in the City Hall.

Dec. 2.—S. C. Robinson, flour merchant of 86 Broad street, N. Y., commits suicide at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. John D. White, Republican Congressman elect from Kentucky, shoots and kills Harrison Cockerill at Mount Sterling, Ky.

Dec. 6.—Booth's theatre, N. Y., sold for $385,000 to Oliver Ames.

Dec. 7.—Seven hundred armed negroes attack Vicksburg, some twenty-five negroes and several whites killed. Destructive fire at East New York. Eight houses and other property destroyed. Edward Madden, editor of the Merced *Tribune*, shot and killed by H. Granise.

Dec. 10.—Destructive fire at Charleston, capital W. Va.

Dec. 12.—King Kalakaua arrives in Washington.

1874.

Dec. 14.—William Mosher and Joseph Douglass, the supposed abductors of Charlie Ross, shot and killed by the Van Brunts in the commission of a burglary at Bay Ridge.

Dec. 15.—Serious fire in Boston, loss over a million.

Dec. 17.—The Pacific mail steamer Japan destroyed by fire near Yokohama, Japan, with great loss of life. The emigrant ship Cospatrick, while in lat. 37 N., long. 12 W., destroyed by fire, 465 lives lost.

Dec. 20.—Police Captain Isaac S. Bourne, of the Brooklyn police, accidentally shot and instantly killed by Jno. C. Pollock, a newspaper reporter.

Dec. 23.—King Kalakaua arrives in New York.

Dec. 25.—Amos Young, a notorious desperado, shot and instantly killed, at Chester, Ill.

Dec. 26.—D. C. Byerley, of the *Bulletin*, N. O., attacks Gov. Warmoth in the street. The latter in self-defence stabs and kills Byerley.

1875.

Jan. 1.—Mutiny on board the school ship Mercury; sixteen boys escaped; a boatman stabbed.

Jan. 4.—Political riots in New Orleans. Opening of the Tilton-Beecher case.

Jan. 12.—Thos. E. Bramlette, ex-Gov. of Kentucky, dies at Louisville.

Jan. 23.—The East river spanned by an ice bridge.

Jan. 24.—St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, Conn., destroyed by fire.

George Paris, tax collector of New Orleans, shoots and kills William Weeks, ex-Assistant Secretary of State.

Jan. 25.—Steamer Lady of the Lake burned at her wharf, Norfolk, Va.

The Cumberland M. E. Church of Philadelphia destroyed by fire.

Jan. 30.—Louis A. Grill, an ex-captain in the army, shoots himself in the head at 126 East 13th street, New York.

Feb. 2.—Thomas Neilson Sanderson, familiarly known as "Nelse Seymour," the comedian, dies in this city, aged 39 years.

Feb. 14.—Edward Spangler, noted as one of the assassinators of President Lincoln in 1865, dies near Baltimore, Md., aged 55.

Feb. 16.—The propeller E. A. Woodward sunk by ice in the Sound.

Feb. 20.—John F. W. Thon, an ex-county Treasurer, commits suicide at Wyandotte, Mich.

March 14.—The tow-boat R. A. Babbidge sunk near Cairo; George Ables, chief engineer, and two others, lost.

March 15.—Archbishop McClosky perconized Cardinal at Rome.

A rencounter takes place between James A. Cowardin of the *Dispatch* and Mr. A. Fulkerson, of the House of Delegates, at Richmond, Va.

ROLLHAUS'

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224 WATER ST., N. Y. (See page 214.)

1875.

March 16.—Steamer W. J. Lewis, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, burned to the water's edge; one of the crew drowned; others missing.

March 19.—Tiburcio Vasquez, the bandit, hanged at San Jose., Cal.

Charles K. Landis (father of Vineland) shoots Mr. Carruth, editor of the Vineland *Independent.*

April 10.—Dan Bryant, the talented negro minstrel, dies in New York city, aged 42 years.

April 19.—Centennial of Concord and Lexington.

April 22.—John Harper, firm of Harper Bros., publishers, New York, dies, aged 78.

April 23.—Three steamers burned at the New Orleans levee; 30 women and children lost.

April 24.—Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, walks 115 miles in 24 hours.

April 26.—Railroad collision at the Navy Yard Tunnel, near Washington; several persons injured.

April 27.—Cardinal McCloskey invested with the beretta in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

April 28.—Oshkosh, Wis., burned to the ground.

April 29.—Mrs. Sarah G. Conway, the noted actress and manageress of Brooklyn Theatre, dies in that city, aged 41 years.

May 1.—Archbishop Williams consecrated at Boston.

May 2.—Methodist church at Rockport, Mass., burned by an incendiary.

May 3.—The mutiny on board the schooner Jefferson Borden; the two mates killed.

The steamer St. Luke collides and sinks in the Missouri river at St. Louis; six passengers lost.

May 8.—The steamship Schiller wrecked off the Scilly Isles; 311 lives lost.

May 11.—Colonel D. R. Anthony, editor *Times*, Leavenworth, Kansas, shot by Wm. Embry, editor of the *Appeal.*

May 15.—The Ripley Opera House Block, Rutland, Vt., destroyed by fire.

May 20.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright, ex-member of Congress from Indiana, died in Baltimore, aged 63 years.

Gray Beard, head chief of the Cheyennes, killed while attempting an escape from his captors.

May 21.—Great fire in South Norwalk; loss, $150,000.

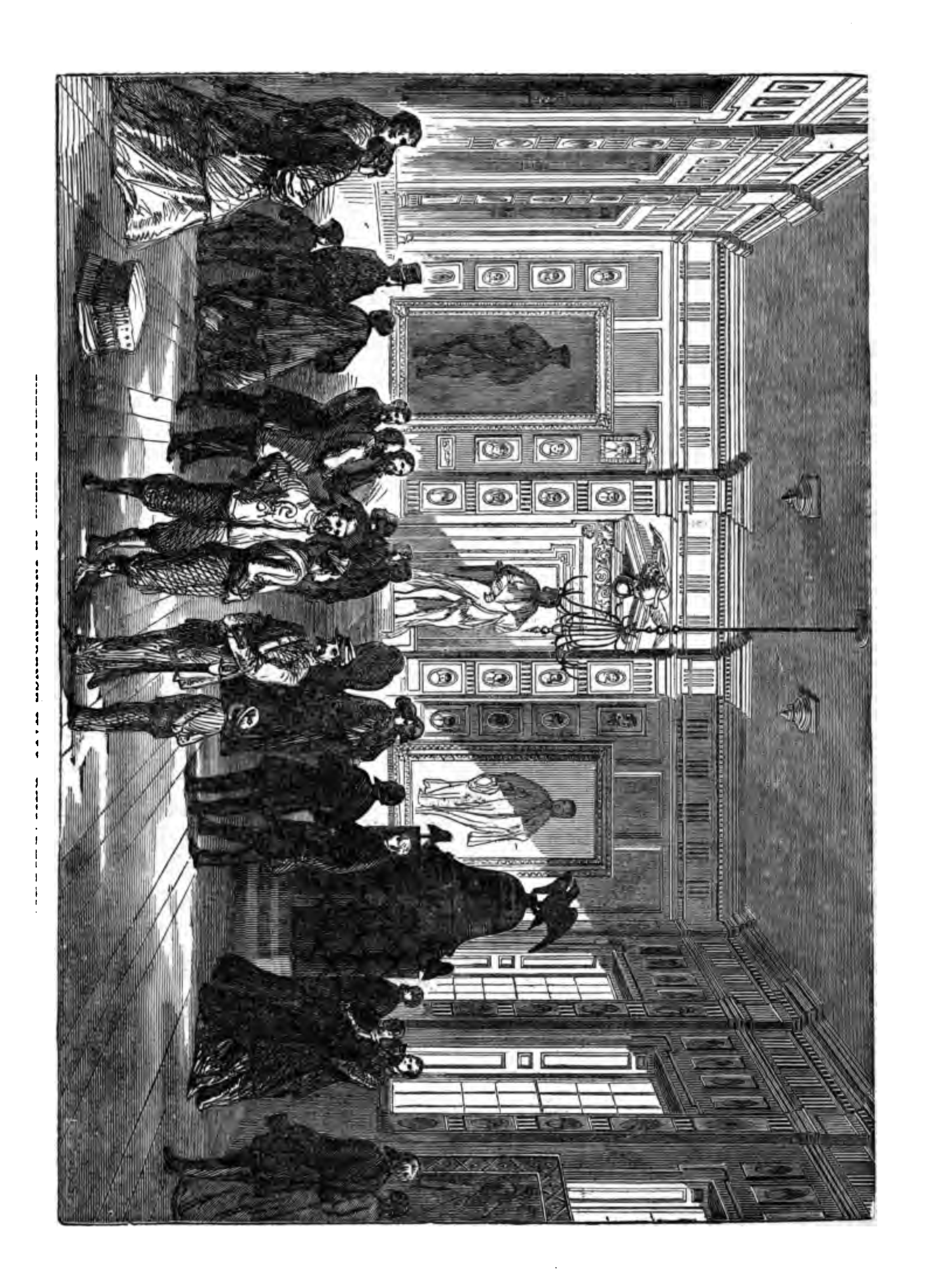
May 23.—The church belfry tragedy in Boston; Mabel H. Young murdered by Thomas Piper.

May 26.—A house in Boston blown to atoms; several persons killed and wounded.

May 27.—The French Catholic church at Holyoke, Mass., burned; seventy-five lives lost.

May 28.—Paul Boynton swims across the English Channel.

May 30.—Destructive incendiary fire at Springfield, Mass.



1875.

June 2.—The New York Temple of Masonry dedicated.

June 5.—The American Rifle Team embark for Ireland.

June 6.—Kaiser William confers the order of Civil Merit on George Bancroft and Henry W. Longfellow.

June 12.—The steamer Vicksburg reported lost in the ice off St. John's, New Brunswick, May 31st.

The Boston express train thrown off the track at 178th street, Tremont; narrow escape of Vice-President Wilson.

June 13.—Seizure of the steamship Octavia. Tom McGahan, of Vallandigham notoriety, shot and killed at Hamilton, O.

June 17.—The Bunker Hill Centennial Celebration.

June 21.—Loss of the U. S. steamer Saranac, off Vancouver's Island.

June 24.—The jury retire in the Tilton-Beecher case. The Aldine Printing office, Liberty street, destroyed by fire.

July 2.—The La Bonne Intention, reported burned at sea, June 22.

July 5.—Disaster on the Long Island Southern Railroad; 11 persons killed.

July 6.—Collision between the steamer Isaac Bell and the tug Lumberman in Hampton Roads; 10 lives lost.

July 13.—Saratoga regatta. The freshman contest won by Cornell.

July 14.—A portion of the City Hotel, Lynchburg, Va., falls; one person killed, several injured.

July 15.—The Donaldson-Grimwood fatal balloon ascension from Chicago.

July 23.—Isaac Merritt Singer, the inventor of the Singer Sewing Machine, dies in London, aged 64 years.

July 27.—Duncan, Sherman & Co. suspend payment.

July 31.—Hon. Andrew Johnson, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and ex-President of the United States, dies at Carter's Depot, near Greenville, Tenn., aged 67.

Aug. 6.—An explosion at the Bridesburg Arsenal, Pa.; 1 killed and 19 wounded.

Aug. 17.—The body of Grimwood, Donaldson's companion, found at Montague, Lake Michigan.

Aug. 21.—The American Rifle Team home.

Aug. 26.—Courtney & Robinson win the double sculls at Saratoga.

Aug. 27.—Mr. W. C. Ralston, President of the California Bank, drowned while bathing.

Aug. 28.—The new Post-office, New York, occupied.

Aug. 31.—The Italian artist, Pietro Vaini, commits suicide.

Sept. 1.—The Astor House, New York, reopened.

Sept. 11.—Propeller Equinox foundered in a storm on Lake Michigan, with 26 souls on board. Capt. Bain, of the schooner Onondago, swept overboard and lost.

Sept. 16.—The steamer Zodiac, from Nassau, burned at sea (6th inst). Galveston, Texas, visited by a fearful storm of wind and rain; the city inundated.

1875.

Sept. 17.—The dry goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, almost destroyed by fire; loss nearly $1,000,000.

Sept. 21.—Indianola, Texas, visited by a cyclone and almost entirely destroyed.

Sept. 27.—Edwin O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, shot by J. Cassidy, at 45 West street.

Sept. 29.—Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, dies in New York city, aged 35.

The earth's passage through the moon occurs.

Oct. 4.—Miss Josie Langmaid, school-girl of Suncook, N. H., murdered in the woods.

Oct. 9.—Fire at First and South Eleventh streets, Brooklyn. Loss, $100,000.

Oct. 7.—American ship Mayflower, Capt. W. S. Herrington, founders at sea.

Oct. 13.—John T. Huss, cashier of the First National Bank of Tiffin, O., commits suicide.

Oct. 21.—Frederick Hudson, journalist, thrown from his carriage by a locomotive at Monument street railroad crossing, Concord, and killed.

Oct. 26.—The Dauntless and Mohawk ocean race. The Dauntless victor. Conflagration in Virginia City, Nev. Loss, $8,000,000.

Oct. 28.—The Dauntless beats the Resolute in the great ocean race from Cape May.

Oct. 30.—Reported loss by fire of the American ship John Pascal, Capt. Tapley.

Oct. 31.—Fire in Philadelphia; loss, $500,000.

Nov. 2.—George Schmidt, hotel proprietor of Annapolis, Md., shot and killed by Wm. Barber.

Nov. 3.—Robert Miner falls from the dome of the Memorial Building at Philadelphia, and is killed.

Nov. 9.—The steamer City of Waco burned off Galveston bar.

Nov. 17.—John C. Johnson, a Newark alderman, commits suicide by shooting.

Nov. 22—Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, dies at Washington, D. C., aged 64 years.

Dec. 4.—Escape of Wm. M. Tweed.

Dec. 7.—The steamship Deutschland wrecked on the Galloper Sands; 50 lives lost.

Dec. 11.—The dynamite explosion at Bremmerhaven; 60 persons killed; the steamship Mosal injured and detained.

1876.

Jan. 1.—On Staten Island the Rev. Henry Boehm, the venerable patriarch of the Methodist Church, dies, aged one hunded and one years.

Jan. 9.—In South Boston, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the distinguished philanthropist, dies, aged, seventy-four years.

Jan. 13.—The National Republican Committee decide to hold their Presidential Convention at Cincinnati June 14.

Jan. 14.—A bill appropriating $29,-533,500 for pensions passed by Congress.

BOSTON—*Continued.*

FISH DEALERS.

JOHNSON & SMITH, Fish Market, 49 Bromfield st.

J. SMITH & SON,

Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH, PICKLED, AND SMOKED

FISH,

Oysters, Lobsters, Scollops, Quahaugs, and South Shore Clams. New York Oysters always on hand.

New Odd Fellows Hall, **No. 4 WARREN Ave.,** BOSTON.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DALL, GEO. S. M'f'r and Wh'sale D'l'r of Kellogg's Flavoring Ext's, 63 Union.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

JOHN L. LEAVITT,

MANUFACTURER OF

Flavoring Extracts

AND

ROSE WATER,

No. 64 Broad st., BOSTON.

FLORISTS.

CALDER & WISWELL, Florists, cor. Tremont and Boylston sts.

GRIMMER, C. P. Florist, 147 Tremont st., Boston.

JOHN MARROTH,

FLORIST,

No. 4 HOTEL PELHAM,

TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

N. B.—Rosebuds a specialty.

JAMES ROUGH,

FLORIST,

1559 Washington St., Boston.

Wreaths, Crosses, Bouquets & Cut Flowers,

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Also, GOLD FISH, BIRDS, and BIRD CAGES of all kinds.

All Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TWOMBLY, S. W. & SONS, Florists, 161 Tremont st.

FLOUR, FEED, AND GRAIN.

S. G. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Receivers and Dealers in

FLOUR,

AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS,

192 & 194 STATE STREET,

WM. A. BOWDLEAR,
THOMAS GREEN,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE,

BOSTON.

LADD, FRANK P., Hay, Grain, and Straw, junc. Mystic ave. and Main st. C.

1876.

Jan. 25.—The Centennial bill appropriating $1,500,000 was passed by the House. An amendment to the bill provides that the money apropriated shall be repaid to the United States before any dividends are made to stockholders.

Feb. 5.—In Cincinnati, the gallery in Robinson's Opera House, during a Sunday-school festival, gave way. Twelve lives lost, and between fifteen and twenty persons injured.

Feb. 7.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, U. S. N., dies in his seventy-eighth year.

Feb. 8.—Destructive fire on Broadway, New York city. Loss about $3,000,000.

Feb. 10.—In Annapolis, Md., the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished jurist, dies in his eightieth year.

Feb. 11.—The Centennial Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate. The President, on the 16th, signed the bill with a quill from the wing of an American eagle shot near Mount Hope, Oregon.

Feb. 12.—Explosion in a colliery at West Pittsburg, Pa. Four men killed and several wounded.

Feb. 15.—The historic elm on Boston Common was blown down by a high wind Tuesday evening. It was above two hundred years old, and one of the most dearly prized landmarks of the city. An immense crowd of relic-hunters have visited the place to secure pieces.

Feb. 18.—In Boston, Charlotte S. Cushman, the actress, dies, aged sixty years.

Feb. 23.—A sleeping-car was thrown from the track on the Harlem Railroad Extension. The car was burned, and Mr. Bissel, of the Sherman House, Chicago, and his son, perished in the flames.

March 1.—A bill was passed by the House recommending the people of the several States to assemble in their respective counties or towns on the Centennial anniversary, and to cause to be delivered a historical sketch of the county or town from its formation, copies of which are to be filed in the county clerk's office and in the library of Congress, so that a complete record may thus be had of the progress of the Republic.

March 2.—Resolutions of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, were passed by the House, and the Senate was notified of the appointment by the House of a committee to impeach him at the bar of the Senate. The ground of impeachment was the charge that Gen. Belknap had profited by post-tradership appointments. Gen. Belknap had already resigned his position, and his resignation had been accepted by the President.

March 6.—A freight train, with a passenger car attached, fell through a bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 11 persons were killed.

March 7.—The Home for the Aged, in East Brooklyn, New York, was partly consumed by fire. Eighteen old men were burned to death.



OHIO STATE BUILDING, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

1876.

March 22.—The House passed a bill prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the United States government and by Senators and Representatives in Congress. The second section of the bill makes punishable by fine and imprisonment any bribery or intimidation with a view to influence elections of United States officers or Congressmen.

March 30.—The reservoir of the water works at Worcester, Mass., gave way, depriving the city of water, damaging property to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

April 4.—The formal presentation to the Senate of the articles of impeachment against Gen. Belknap took place. On the 17th, the day fixed on which the process against the late Secretary was made returnable, Gen. Belknap's counsel interposed the plea of non-jurisdiction.

April 10.—In New York city, A. T. Stewart died, aged 73 years. He was said to be one of the wealthiest merchants in the United States.

Bill passed Congress authorizing the resumption of specie payment, which went into effect during the present month.

April 12.—A new postal bill, relating to third-class matter, passed by the Senate. The new rate will be one cent an ounce for all packages weighing four pounds or under, without regard to the distance to which they are sent. The rate for transient newspapers and magazines, without regard to distance, is to be one cent for three ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof. The law is to take effect, should it be accepted by the House, on the 1st of July next.

April 15.—Arrival of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, at New York. He declines a public ovation, and in the habiliments of a private citizen, makes a tour of the United States.

April 18.—President Grant vetoed the bill passed by Congress reducing his successor's salary to $25,000 per annum.

The Gray Nuns Act of 1875 repealed by the New York Legislature. The especially obnoxious clause of the act was one authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to issue a certificate of qualification as a teacher in the common schools to any graduate of its seminaries to whom the Roman Catholic Sisterhood of Gray Nuns may have awarded a diploma.

May 10.—Grand opening of the Centennial Exhibition. The first official conception of the Centennial Exhibition was an act passed by Congress, March 3, 1871, erecting the U. S. Centennial Commission, under whose supervision the exhibition was carried to a perfect success. On July 5th, 1873, the Secretary of State sent official notifications to the various foreign nations of the intended exhibition, and of the thirty-nine nations so invited and notified, they not only ac-

1876.

cepted, but sent goods in great profusion for the international display. Foreign industries make up three-fifths of the display in the Main building, and perhaps four-fifths in the Art Department, and a large proportion in every other department.

The President and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Senate and House of Representatives, together with Commissioners from every State in the Union, were present at the opening. Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, was present.

The Army and Navy was largely represented from the highest rank to the private in line. It is estimated that over 300,000 persons were on the ground, and the receipts amounted to $75,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the space occupied by the different world's exhibitions since 1850:

Munich, 1850	4.4 acres.
London, 1851	18.6 "
New York, 1854	4.2 "
Paris, 1855	22.1 "
London, 1862	23.0 "
Paris, 1867	31.0 "
London Crystal Palace	25.6 "
Vienna, 1874	56.5 "
Philadelphia, 1876	60.0 "

CENTENNIAL

PROGRAMME.

May.

1. Centennial Inauguration March, by Richard Wagner, Germany.
2. Prayer, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia.
3. Hymn, by John G. Whittier; Music by John K. Paine, of Massachusetts, etc.
4. Cantata; the words by Sydney Lanier, of Georgia; music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut, etc.
5. Presentation of the Exhibition to the President by the Centennial Commission.
6. Address by the President of the United States.

The declaration that the Exhibition is open, will be followed by the raising of flags, salutes of artillery, &c., &c. The President, Commission, and Guests of the Day will pass into the Main Building and thence to Machinery Hall, where, at the proper moment, the President will set in motion the Great Engine and all the machinery connected therewith. A brief reception, by the President in the Judges' Pavilion, will close the exercises.

May—1876.

15 to 27.—International Centennial Billiard Tournament in Horticultural Hall.

20.—Parade of butchers.

23 to 26.—Grand Spring Meeting of Trotters, in Point Breeze Park.

30.—Twenty-third Annual Conclave of the Knights Templar.

31.—The National Rifle Association Rifle matches. The first competition shooting on this day and June 1. Open to all citizens of America. To be shot at Creedmoor, Long Island.

June.

1.—Grand parade of Knights Templar. 15,000 Knights Templar, from all quarters of the globe, will be in line. In the evening the installation of G. M., in Academy of Music.

6.—Reunion of Society of Army of Potomac.

8.—Yacht regatta on Delaware river.

9.—Special gathering of Sons of Temperance.

13.—Special gathering of Order of Good Templars.

13 to 16.—Grand Summer Meeting of Trotters, in Point Breeze Park.

22.—International regatta in New York harbor.

24 to 28.—Horse running races in Point Breeze Park.

26.—Parade of Sharpshooters ("Schuetzenfest"); 59 clubs from this country, and 5,000 riflemen from abroad will be here.

28.—International cricket matches.

30.—Harvesting display in Bucks county, continued in July.

July.

1. National Union of Young Men's Catholic Association.

2. Congress of Authors, in Independence Hall.

3. Grand Lodge of I. O. B'Nai Berith, meet in Covenant Hall, Sixth and Coates streets.

4. Grand Ceremonies of Fourth of July. Parade of military organizations. Eleven New York regiments, one of them the celebrated Seventh regiment; three from Massachusetts, five from Pennsylvania, two from New Jersey, and companies from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, South Carolina, New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco, have agreed to attend the Centennial. Regiments from Richmond, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland, and other places, are also expected, so that, with the Philadelphia military regiments, this will be one of the finest and largest displays ever made in this country. The Centennial Legion, representing Thirteen States at the Centennial, will take part.

Parade of Catholic Societies, and Dedication of the T. A. B. Fountain. Meetings on the 5th and 6th of July.

5. Unveiling Statue to Religious Liberty in Fairmount Park, donated by the Israelites of America.

Foreign and Domestic Councils of Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

(SEE PAGE 200.)

July—1876.

6. Society of Army of Cumberland, in Academy of Music.
7. A Grand Reception and Military Promenade Concert.
8. Thirty-first Anniversary Parade of the Order of United American Mechanics. It is expected that over ten thousand members of the Order will be in line.
12 and 13. The Orange Association of Philadelphia, assisted by sister organizations from other cities, will hold their annual meeting, and have a grand parade.
12, 13, and 14. Trotting races, in Point Breeze Park.

August.

6. Grand Lodge of the I. O. Free Sons of Israel. Meet in Covenant Hall, Sixth and Coates streets.
15 to 18. Trotting Races in Point Breeze Park.
20 [to September 15]. International Rowing Regatta on the Schuylkill river.
National Amateur Rowing Association Regatta on the Schuylkill river.
22. Parade of Knights of Pythias.
27. Kesher Shel Barzel. Meet at Covenant Hall, Sixth and Coates Streets.
28. Militia of State of Connecticut arrive, 2,353 strong—4 regiments of infantry and one section of light artillery, under a brigadier-general. They will go into camp north of the Centennial grounds.

September.

1 to 15.—Exhibition of horses, mules, and asses.
4 to 9.—International Medical Congress, in hall of College of Physicians, Thirteenth and Locust streets.
12 to 16—Trotting races, Point Breeze Park.
20—Grand Parade of Encampment and Subordinate Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Emerald Benevolent Association of the United States.
Trial of Steam Ploughs and Tillage Instruments.
20 [to October 5]—Exhibition of Horned Cattle.
30.—International Rifle Matches.

October.

3.—First Annual Parade of Brotherhood of the Union.
6.—Parade of Commandaries of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.
16 to 25.—Exhibition of Sheep, Swine, Goats and Dogs.
10 to 14.—Trotting Races, in Point Breeze Park.
20 [to November 10)—Exhibition of Poultry.

November.

10.—The Main Exhibition closes.

December.

13.—All Exhibits must be removed by this date.

BOSTON—*Continued.*

GROCERIES.

ROLLINS, JOHN S. T. Groceries & Provisions, 496 Main st. C.

HAIR DRESSERS.

PARADISE'S HAIR DRESSING ROOMS, 91 Hanover st.

SCHWARTZ, JACOB, Hair Dressing Rooms 863 Washington st.

HAIR DRESSINGS.

HURSELL, J. C. Hursel's Purity, 21 Blackstone st.

HAIR WORKERS.

A. BLOCKLINGER,
Manufacturer of
Fine Hair Jewelry,
No. 493 Washington St.,
Between Temple Place and West St. (up stairs, one flight), Boston, Mass.
☞ Repairing done in a first-class manner. ☜

BRANDLY,
(Formerly of V. Brandly & Co.)
ARTIST IN HAIR,
And Manufacturer of
FINE HAIR JEWELRY,
470 Washington st. (up stairs), Boston.
Opp. Hogg, Brown & Taylor.

MISSES DREW,
Ladies' Hair Dressers,
And Dealers in Human Hair,
606 Washington st., Boston.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, etc. Bridal veils artistically arranged. Hair Dressed in the Latest Styles. All orders promptly attended to.

RIDDLE & GAREY, MISSES, Ladies' Hair-Dressing Estab'ment, 780 Wash'ton st

HARDWARE.

J. W. BAILEY & CO.,
Dealers in
Hardware & Cutlery,
22 Kneeland St., Boston.

BARNES, T. P. & SONS, Hardware, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, etc., 180 Wash'ton

DARLING & MARTIN, Hardware, 6 Dock sq.

HOLLIS, J. O. & CO. Hardware & House-Trimmings, 62 Elm st.

HORAN BROS. Locksmith & Hardware, 1397 Washington st.

BOSTON—*Continued.*

HARDWARE.

EB, EDWARD O. Hardware and ...ery, 289 Main st. C.

... A. J. & CO. Hardware, 184 to ... on st.

HARN... & SADDLES.

...Y, JO..., Fancy Saddlery, 115 Court ...eet.

..., J. & CO. Harness and Saddles, 26 Sudbury st.

GRASS, H. B., Harness, Saddles, and ...lars, 45 Sudbury st.

...EY, JOHN E., Harness Maker, and ... ge Trimmer, 373 Main st. C.

... ORNAMENTS.

... HULE, Harness ornaments, ..., ...ng, &c., 121 Court st.

DRON, J. V. & BRO., Harness ornaments & carriage lamps, 115 Court st.

HATS AND CAPS.

C. E. Appleton,

...TER & FURRIER,

...68 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

...TT, A. J., Hat and Cap Manuf'r, ...nd 159 Hanover st.

...MAN, N. H. & CO., Hatters and Fur...rs, 101 Court st.

Hatter and Fur Dealer, 867 Wash...on st., opp. Oak st.

...FREY, Hats, Caps, and Furs, ...ington st.

...;" Hat and Trunk store, E. G. ...aetzer, Prop., 13 Hanover st.

...AMES PARKER,

...t Manufacturer,

... WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON,

Opposite School.

...icular attention paid to Jobbing.

...y, Navy, Masonic, and other soci... ...apeaux made to order, or altered ...ld to new styles.
... blocked and ironed, or made over ... neatest manner.
... hats cleansed, colored, blocked, ...mmed.

HORSE BOOTS.

..., J. C., Manufacturer of Horse Boots, ...Sudbury st.

FICTITIOUS NAMES
OF
STATES, CITIES, NOTED PERSONS, &c.

Albany Regency.—A name popularly given in the United States to a junto of astute Democratic politicians, having their headquarters at Albany, N. Y., who controlled the action of the Democratic party for many years, and who had great weight in national politics. The effort to elect Wm. H. Crawford President, instead of John Quincy Adams, was their first great struggle.

Badger State.—A name given to Wisconsin.

Bay State.—A popular name of Massachusetts, which, previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was called the Colony of Massachusetts.

Bayou State.—A name sometimes given so the State of Mississippi, which abounds in bayous or creeks.

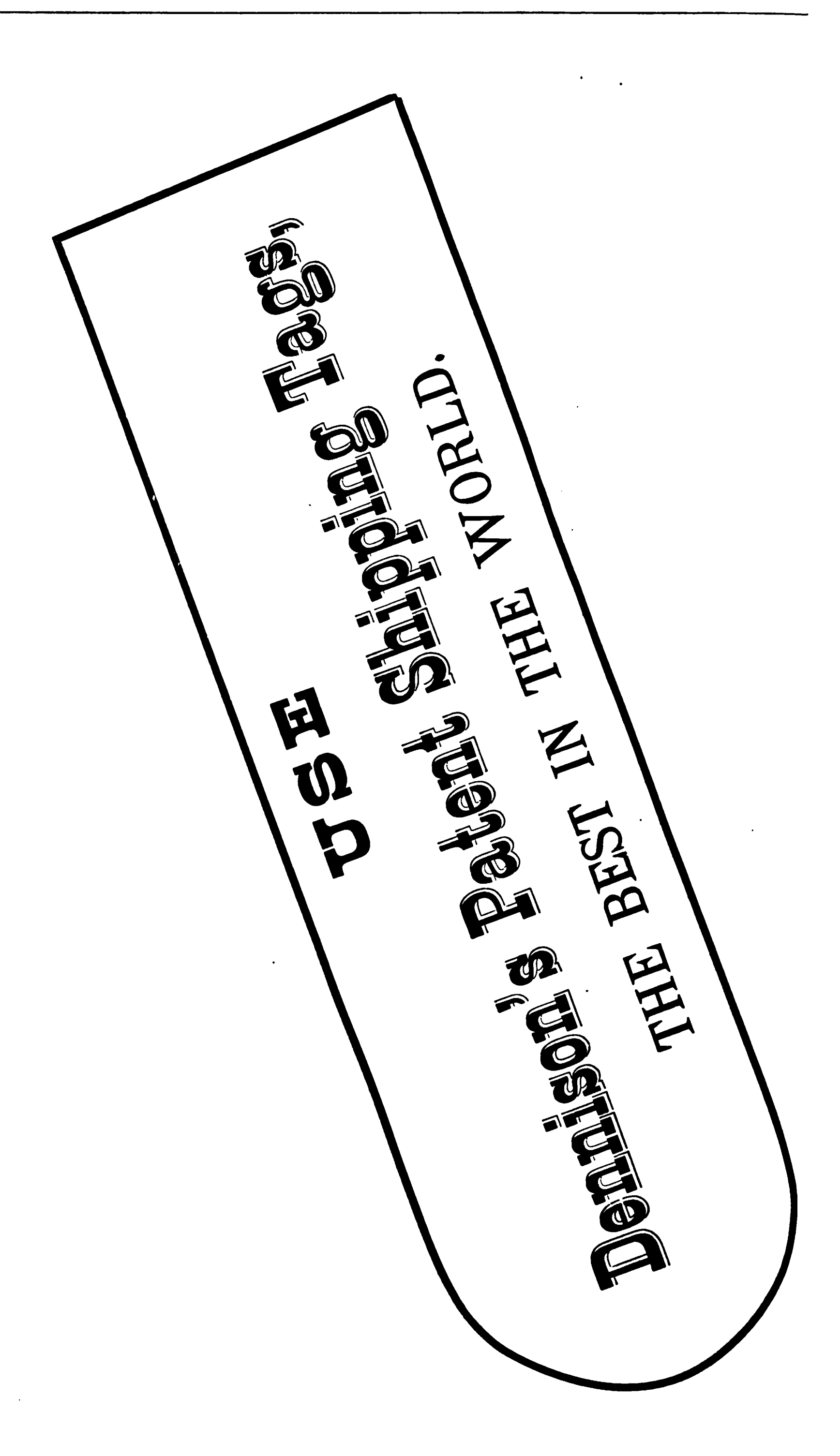
Bear State.—A name by which the State of Arkansas is sometimes designated on account of the number of bears that infest its forests.

Battle of the Kegs.—The subject and title of a mock heroic poem, by Francis Hopkinson. This ballad, very famous in Revolutionary times, was occasioned by the following incident. Certain machines in the form of kegs, charged with gunpowder, were sent down the river to annoy the British shipping then at Philadelphia. The danger of these machines being discovered, the British manned the wharves and shipping, and discharged their small arms and cannons at everything they saw floating on the river during the ebb tide.

Blue Hen, The.—A cant or popular name for the State of Delaware. This sobriquet is said to have had its origin in a certain Captain Caldwell's fondness for the amusement of cock-fighting. Caldwell was an officer in the 1st Delaware regiment in the war of the Revolution, and was greatly distinguished for his daring and bravery. He was exceedingly popular in the regiment, and its high state of discipline was generally conceded to be due to his exertions; so that when officers were sent on recruiting service to fill vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise, it was a saying that they had gone home for more of Caldwell's game-cocks; but as Caldwell insisted that no cock could be truly game unless the mother was a Blue Hen, the expression Blue Hen's chickens was substituted for game-cocks.

Bluff City.—A descriptive name applied to the city of Hannibal, Mo.

Boston Massacre.—A name popularly given to a disturbance which occurred in the streets of Boston, on the evening of March 5th, 1770, when a sergeant's guard belonging to the British garrison fired upon a crowd of people who were surrounding them, and pelting them with


USE
Dennison's Patent Shipping Tags,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

1876.

snow-balls, and killed three men, besides wounding several others. The leader of the town-people was a black man, named Crispus Attucks.

Boston Tea Party.—A name given to the famous assemblage of citizens in Boston, December 16, 1773, who met to carry out the non-importation resolves of the colony, and who, disguised as Indians, went on board three ships, which just arrived in the harbor, and destroyed several hundred chests of tea. The British Parliament retaliated by closing the port of Boston.

Brother Jonathan.— A sportive collective name for the people of the United States, originating as follows:—When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army, went to Massachusetts to organize it and make preparations for the defence of the country, he found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty in obtaining them. If attacked in such conditions the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion, at that anxious period, a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His excellency Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then Governor of Connecticut, and, as Washington placed the greatest reliance on his judgment and aid, he remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." He did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. The origin of the expression being soon lost sight of, the name Brother Jonathan came to be regarded as the national sobriquet.

Buckeye State.—The State of Ohio, so-called from the Buckeye tree, which abounds there.

City of Brotherly Love.—Philadelphia is sometimes so-called, this being the literal signification of the name.

City of Churches.—A name popularly given to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., from the unusually large number of churches which it contains.

City of Elms.—A familiar denomination of New Haven, Conn., many of the streets of which are thickly shaded with lofty elms.

City of Magnificent Distances.—A popular designation given to the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, which is laid out on a very large scale, being extended to cover a space four miles and a half long, and two miles and a half broad, or eleven square miles. The entire site is traversed by two sets of streets from 70 to 100 feet wide, at right angles to one another, the whole again intersected obliquely by fifteen avenues from 130 to 160 feet wide.

City of Rocks.—A descriptive name popularly given in the United States to the city of Nashville, Tenn.

1876.

City of Spindles.—A name popularly given to the city of Lowell, Mass., the largest cotton manufacturing town in the United States.

City of the Straits.—A name given to Detroit, which is situated on the west bank of the river or strait connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. Detroit is a French word, meaning "strait."

Corn-cracker.—A popular nickname or designation for the State of Kentucky. The inhabitants of the State are often called Corn-crackers.

Cow-boys.—A band of marauders in the time of American revolution, consisting mostly of refugees who adhered to the British side, and who infested the so-called "neutral grounds," lying between the American and British lines, plundering all those who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Continental Congress.

(See SKINNERS.)

Cradle of Liberty.—A popular name given to Faneuil Hall, a large public edifice in Boston, Mass.; celebrated as being the place where the orators of the Revolution roused the people to resistance to British oppression.

Creole State.—A name sometimes given to the State of Louisiana, in which the descendants of the original French and Spanish settlers constitute a large proportion of the population.

Crescent City.—A popular name for the city of New Orleans, the older portion of which is built around the convex side of a bend of the Mississippi river. In the progress of its growth up stream, however, the city has now so extended itself as to fill the hollow of a curve in the opposite direction, so that the river front presents an outline resembling the character S.

Empire City.—The city of New York, the chief city of the western world, and the metropolis of the Empire State.

Empire State, The.—A popular name of the State of New York, the most populous and the wealthiest state in the Union.

Excelsior State.—The State of New York, sometimes so called for the motto "Excelsior" upon its coat of arms.

Fall City.—Louisville, Ky., popularly so called from the falls which, at this place, impede the navigation of the Ohio river.

Father of Waters.—A popular name given to the Mississippi river, on account of its great length (3,160 miles) and the very large number of its tributaries, of which the Red, the Arkansas, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Illinois, the Des Moines, the Wisconsin, and the St. Peters or Minnesota, are the most important. The literal signification of the name, which is of Indian origin, is said to be *Great River.*

Fern, Fanny.—A pseudonym adopted by Mrs. Sarah P. Parton (born 1811), a popular American authoress.

Flour City.—A popular designation in the United States of the city of Rochester, N. Y. A place remarkable for its extensive manufactories of flour.

1876.

Flower City—Springfield, Illinois, the capital of the State, which is distinguished for the beauty of its surroundings.

Forest City.—1. Cleveland, Ohio—so called from the many ornamental trees with which the streets are bordered. 2. A name given to Portland, Maine; a city distinguished for its many elms and other beautiful shade trees.

Freestone State.—The State of Connecticut; sometimes so called from the quarries of freestone which it contains.

Funk, Peter.—A person employed at petty auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order to raise their prices; probably so called from such a name having frequently been given when articles were bought in. To *funk*, or *funk out*, is a vulgar expression, meaning to *slink away*; to *take one's self off*. In some localities it conveys the added notion of great fear.

Garden City—A popular name for Chicago; a city which is remarkable for the number and beauty of its private gardens.

Garden of the West.—A name usually given to Kansas, but sometimes applied to Illinois and others of the Western States, which are all noted for their productiveness.

Garden of the World.—A name frequently given to the vast country comprising more than 1,200,000 square miles which is drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries—a region of almost unexampled fertility.

Gate City.—Keokuk, Iowa—popularly so-called. It is situated at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi river (which extends twelve miles with a fall of twenty-four feet,) and is the natural head of navigation. A portion of the city is built on a bluff one hundred and fifty feet high.

Gotham.—A popular name of the City of New York, first given to it in "Salmagundi" (a humorous work by Washington Irving, and William Irving, and James K. Paulding,) because the inhabitants were such wiseacres.

Granite State.—A popular name for the State of New Hampshire, the mountainous portions of which are largely composed of granite.

Green Mountain State.—A popular name of Vermont, the Green Mountains being the principal mountain range in the State.

Grundy, Mrs.—A person frequently referred to in Morton's comedy "Speed the Plow," but not introduced as one of the *dramatis personæ*. The solicitude of Dame Ashfield in this play, as to *what will Mrs. Grundy say*, has given the latter great celebrity, the interrogatory having acquired a proverbial currency.

Hamilton, Gail.—A pseudonym adopted by Miss Mary Abigail Dodge of Hamilton, Mass., a popular American writer of the present day.

Hawkeye State.—The State of Iowa: said to be so named after an Indian chief, who was once a terror to voyagers to its borders.

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Hoosier State.—The State of Indiana, the inhabitants of which are often called Hoosiers. This word is a corruption of *husher*, formerly a common term for a bully throughout the West.

Hub of the Universe.—A burlesque and popular designation of Boston, Mass., originating with the American humorist, O. W. Holmes.

Iron City.—A name popularly given in the United States to Pittsburgh, Pa., a city distinguished for its numerous and immense iron manufactures.

Ketch, Jack.— A hangman or executioner; so called in England, from one John Ketch, a wretch who lived in the time of James II., and made himself universally odious by the butchery of many brave and noble victims, particularly those sentenced to death by the infamous Jeffreys during the "Bloody Assizes." The name is thought by some to be derived from Richard Jacquett, who held the manor of Tyburn, near London, where criminals were formerly executed.

Keystone State.—The State of Pennsylvania; so called from its having been the central State of the Union at the time of the formation of the Constitution. If the names of the thirteen original States are arranged in the form of an arch, Pennsylvania will occupy the place of the keystone.

King Cotton.—A popular personification of the great staple production of the Southern States of America. The supremacy of cotton seems to have been first asserted by the Hon. James H. Hammond of South Carolina, in a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1858.

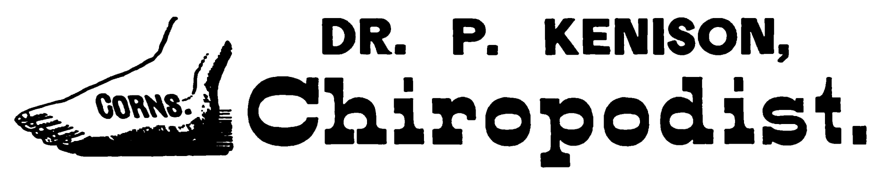
Kitchen Cabinet.—A name sportively given, in the United States, to the Hon. Francis P. Blair and the Hon. Amos Kendall, by the opponents of President Jackson's administration. Blair was the editor of *The Globe*, the organ of the President, and Kendall was one of the principal contributors to the paper. As it was necessary for Jackson to consult frequently with those gentlemen, and as, to avoid observation, they were accustomed, when they called upon him, to go in by a back door, the Whig party styled them, in derision, the "Kitchen Cabinet," alleging that it was by their advice that the President removed so many Whigs from office and put Democrats in their place.

Lake State.—A name popularly given to the State of Michigan, which borders upon the four lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie.

Land of Steady Habits.—A name by which the State of Connecticut is sometimes designated, in allusion to the moral character of its inhabitants.

Learned Blacksmith.—An epithet sometimes applied to Elihu Burritt (born 1811), who began life as a blacksmith, and afterward distinguished himself as a linguist.

Lion of the Sea.—A name formerly given to the Cape of Good Hope.



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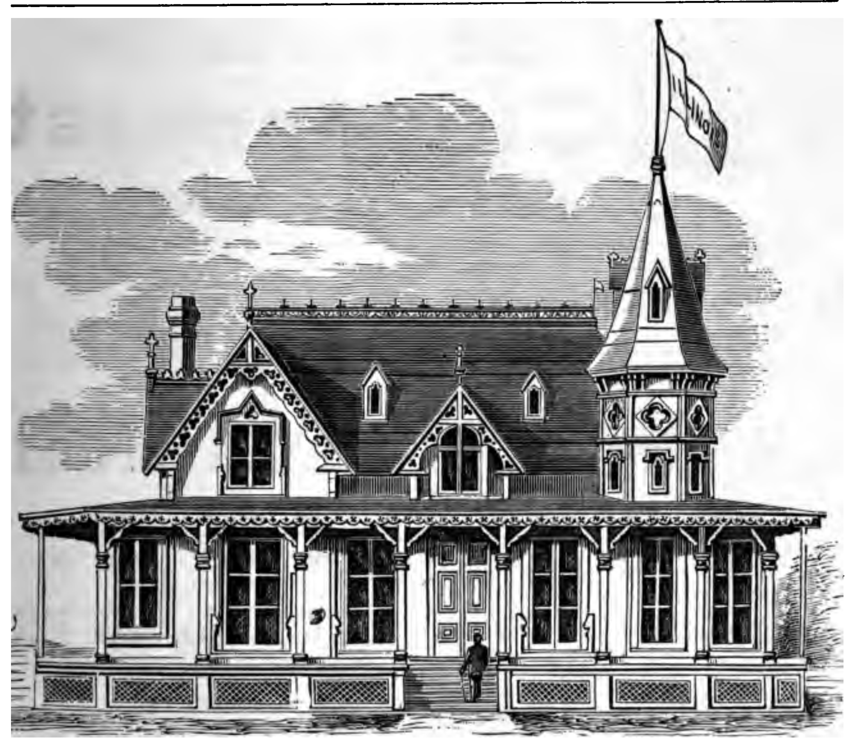
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Little Giant.—A popular sobriquet conferred upon the Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, a distinguished American statesman (born 1813, died 1861), in allusion to the disparity between his physical and intellectual proportions.

Little Magician.—A sobriquet conferred upon the Hon. Martin Van Buren, President of the United States from 1837 to 1841, in allusion to his supposed political sagacity and talent.

Lone Star State.—The State of Texas, so-called from the device on its coat of arms.

Lumber State.—The State of Maine, the inhabitants of which are largely engaged in the business of cutting and rafting lumber, or of converting it into boards, shingles, scantling, and the like.

Mad Anthony.—A sobriquet of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, distinguished for his military skill and impetuous bravery in the war of the Revolution.

Mason and Dixon's Line.—A name given to the southern boundary of the free State of Pennsylvania, which formerly separated it from the slave States of Maryland and Virginia. It lies in latitude 49° 43′ 26.3″, and was run, with the exception of about twenty-two miles, by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, between Nov. 15, 1763, and Dec. 26, 1767. During the exciting debates in Congress in 1820, on the question of excluding slavery from the State of Missouri, the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, made great use of the phrase, which was caught up and re-echoed by every newspaper in the land, and thus gained a celebrity which it still retains.

Mill-boy of the Slashes.—A sobriquet conferred upon Henry Clay (1777-1852) a distinguished American orator and statesman, who was born in the neighborhood of a place in Hanover county, Virginia, known as the *slashes* (a local term for a low, swampy country) where there was a mill, to which he was often sent on errands when a boy.

Monumental City.—The city of Baltimore, so called from the monuments it contains.

Mormon.—The last of a pretended line of Hebrew prophets, existing among a race of Israelites, principally the descendants of Joseph, who are fabled to have emigrated from Jerusalem to America about six hundred years before Christ. This imaginary prophet is said to have written the book called "The Book of Mormon," which contains doctrines upon which the "Mormons," or "Latter Day Saints" found their faith; but the real author was one Solomon Spalding, (born 1761 and died 1816) an inveterate scribbler, who had in early life been a clergyman. The work fell into the hands of Joseph Smith, who claimed it as a direct revelation to himself from heaven, and, taking it as his text and authority, began to preach the new gospel of "Mormonism."

Mother of Presidents.—A name frequently given to the State of Virginia, which has furnished six Presidents to the Union.

Mother of States.—A name sometimes given to Virginia, the first settled of the thirteen states which united in the Declaration of Independence.

Mound City.—A name given to St. Louis on account of the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site on which the city is built.

Nutmeg State.—A popular name for the State of Connecticut, the inhabitants of which have such a reputation for shrewdness that they have been jocosely accused of palming off wooden nutmegs on unsuspecting purchasers, instead of the genuine article.

Old Bullion.—A sobriquet conferred on Colonel Thomas H. Benton (1782-1852), a distinguished American statesman, on account of his advocacy of a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for the financial embarrassments in which the United States were involved after the expiration of the charter of the national bank, and as the only proper medium for government disbursements and receipts.

Old Colony.—A name given to that portion of Massachusetts included within the original limits of the Plymouth colony, which was formed at an earlier date than the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In 1692 the two colonies were united in one province, bearing the name of the latter, and at the formation of the Federal Union became the State of Massachusetts.

Old Dominion.—A name given to the State of Virginia.

Old Hickory.—A sobriquet conferred upon General Jackson, in 1813, by the soldiers under his command.

Old Hunkers.—A nick-name applied to the ultra-conservative portion of the Democratic party in the United States, and especially in the State of New York.

Old Ironsides.—A title popularly conferred upon the United States frigate *Constitution*, which was launched at Boston, September 20, 1797. She became greatly celebrated on account of the prominent part she took in the bombardment of Tripoli, in 1804, and for the gallantry she displayed during the war of 1812. She is still in service.

Old North State.—A name by which the State of North Carolina is sometimes known.

Old Public Functionary.—A name given to James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. He first applied the expression to himself in his annual message to Congress, in the year 1859. Sometimes humorously abbreviated O. P. F.

Old Wagon.—A sobriquet given to the frigate *United States*, which was launched at Philadelphia, in 1797, and was afterward rebuilt on the original model. She got her nick-name previous to the war of 1812, from her dull sailing qualities, which were subsequently very much improved.



CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

Old-style Jonathan.—A *nom de plume* of Washington Irving, under which he contributed, in 1802, to the *Morning Chronicle*, a Democratic journal of New York city.

Palmetto State.—The State of South Carolina, so-called from the arms of the State, which contain a palmetto.

Panhandle, The.—A fanciful and cant name given to the most northerly portion of the State of West Virginia, a long narrow projection between the Ohio river and the western boundary of Pennsylvania.

Partington, Mrs.—An imaginary old lady whose laughable sayings have been recorded by the American humorist, B. P. Shillaber. She is distinguished, like Smollett's "Tabitha Bramble," and Sheridan's "Mrs. Malaprop," for her amusing affectation and misuse of learned words.

Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains.—A title applied to Major-General John C. Fremont, who conducted four exploring expeditions across the Rocky Mountains.

Pennsylvania Farmer.—A surname given to John Dickinson (1732-1808), an American statesman and author, and a citizen of Pennsylvania. In the year 1768 he published his "Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies." These was republished in London, with a preface by Dr. Franklin, and were subsequently translated into French and published in Paris.

Pine Tree State.—A popular name of the State of Maine, the central and northern portion of which are covered with extensive pine forests.

Poor Richard.—The feigned author of a series of almanacs (commenced in 1732 and continued for twenty-five years) really written by Benjamin Franklin, and distinguished for their circulation of the prudential virtues, as temperance, frugality, order, justice, cleanliness, charity, and the like, by means of maxims or precepts, which, it has been said, "are as valuable as anything that has descended from Pythagoras."—See *Saunders, Richard.*

Prairie State.—A name given to Illinois in allusion to the wide-spread and beautiful prairies, which form a striking feature of the scenery of the State.

Puritan City.—A name sometives given to the city of Boston, Mass., in allusion to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

Quaker City.—A popular name of Philadelphia, which was planned and settled by William Penn, accompanied by a colony of English Friends.

Queen City.—A popular name of Cincinnati; so called when it was the undisputed commercial metropolis of the West.

Queen City of the Lakes.—A name sometimes given to the city of Buffalo, N. Y., from its position and importance.

Railroad City.—Indianapolis, the capital of the State of Indiana, is sometimes called by this name, as being the terminus of various railroads.

Rail-Splitter.—A cant designation of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, who is said to have supported himself for one winter, in early life, by splitting rails for a farmer.

Red-Coats.—The name given by the Americans in the Revolutionary War to the British soldiery, in allusion to their scarlet uniform.

Regulators.—The popular name of a party in North Carolina, which arose in 1768, and had for its object the forcible redress of public grievances.

Rhody, Little.—A popular designation of Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union.

Rough and Ready.—A sobriquet given to General Zachary Taylor (born 1790—died 1850), twelfth President of the United States, as expressive of prominent traits in his character.

St. Nicholas.—The patron saint of boys. He is said to have been Bishop of Myra, and to have died in the year 326. The young were universally taught to revere him, and the popular fictions which represent him as the bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve is well known. He is the Santa Claus (or Klaus) of the Dutch.

Sam.—A popular synonym in the United States for the Know-nothings or Native American party. The name involves an allusion to *Uncle Sam*, the common personification of the United States Government.

Sambo.—A cant designation of the negro race. No race has ever shown such capabilities of adaptation to varying soil and circumstances as the negro. Alike to them the snows of Canada, the hard, rocky land of New England, or the gorgeous profusion of the Southern States. *Sambo* and Cuffy expand under them all.

Saunders, Richard.—A feigned name under which Dr. Franklin in 1732, commenced the publication of an Almanac—commonly called "Poor Richard's Almanac," of which the distinguished feature was a series of maxims of prudence and industry in the form of proverbs.

Scarlet Woman, The.—In the controversial writings of the Protestants, a common designation of the Church of Rome, intended to symbolize its vices and corruptions. The allusion is to the description contained in Revelation, chapter xvi: 1-6.

Seven Sleepers.—According to a very widely diffused legend of early Christianity, seven noble youths of Ephesus, in the time of the Decian persecution, who, having fled to a certain cavern for refuge, and having been pursued, discovered, and walled in for a cruel death, were made to fall asleep, and in that state were miraculously kept for almost two centuries. Their names are traditionally said to have been, Maximican, Malchus, Martinian, Denis, John, Scrapton, and Constantine. The Church has consecrated the 27th of June to their memory. The Koran relates the tale of the seven sleepers,

deriving it probably from the same source as the Christian legend, and declares that out of respect for them the sun altered his course twice a day that he might shine into the cavern.

Seven Wonders of the World, The.—A name given to seven very remarkable objects of the ancient world, which have been variously enumerated. The following classification is one of the most generally received: 1. The Pyramids of Egypt; 2. The Pharos of Alexander; 3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon; 4. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus; 5. The statue of the Olympian Jupiter; 6. The Mausoleum of Artemisia; 7. The Colossus of Rhodes.

Skinners.—A name assumed by a predatory band in the revolutionary war, who, professing allegiance to the American cause, but influenced by a desire to plunder, roamed over the "neutral ground," lying between the hostile armies, robbing those who refused to take the oath of fidelity.

Slick, Sam.—The title and hero of various humorous narratives, illustrating and exaggerating the peculiarities of the Yankee character and dialect, written by Judge Thomas C. Haliburton, of Nova Scotia. Sam Slick is represented as a Yankee clockmaker and peddler, full of quaint drollery, unsophisticated wit, knowledge of human nature, and aptitude in the use of what he calls "soft sawder."

Smoky City.—A name sometimes given to Pittsburgh, Pa., an important manufacturing city. The use of bituminous coal occasions dense volumes of smoke to fill the air in and around the place, soiling the garments of passengers, and giving the buildings a dark and sooty appearance.

Stonewall Jackson.—A sobriquet given, during the American civil war, to Thomas Jonathan Jackson (born 1824, died 1863), a general in the service of the Confederate States. This famous appellation had its origin in an expression used by the Confederate General Lee, on trying to rally his men at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1862—"There is Jackson standing like a stone wall." From that day he was known as *Stonewall* Jackson, and his command as the Stonewall Brigade.

Sucker State.—A cant name given in America to the State of Illinois, the inhabitants of which are very generally called *Suckers* throughout the west. The origin of this term is said to be as follows: The western prairies are in many places full of the holes made by the crawfish (a fresh-water shell-fish, similar in form to the lobster), which descend to the water beneath. In early times, when travelers wended their way over these immense plains, they very prudently provided themselves with a long hollow reed, and when thirsty thrust it into these natural artesians, and thus easily supplied their longings. The

crawfish well generally contains pure water, and the manner in which the traveler drew forth the refreshing element gave him the name of *Sucker.*

Swedish Nightingale.—A name popularly given to Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt, born 1821), a native of Stockholm, and the most celebrated of female vocalists.

Tammany, St.—The name of an Indian Chief who, in the United States, has been popularly canonized as a saint, and adopted as the tutelary genius of one branch of the Democratic party. Tammany was of the Delaware nation, and lived probably in the middle of the seventeenth century. He resided in the country which is now Delaware until he was of age, when he moved beyond the Alleghanies, and settled on the banks of the Ohio. He became chief sachem of his tribe, and being always a friend of the whites, often restrained his warriors from deeds of violence. His rule was always discreet, and he endeavored to induce his followers to cultivate agriculture and the arts of peace, rather than those of war. When he became old he called a council to have a sucsessor appointed, after which the residue of his life was spent in retirement, and tradition relates that "young and old repaired to his wigwam to hear him discourse wisdom." His great motto was, "Unite in peace for happiness, in war for defence." When and by whom he was first styled *saint*, or by what whim he was chosen to be the patron of Democracy, does not appear.

Tippecanoe.—A sobriquet conferred upon General William H. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, during the political canvass which preceded his election, on account of the victory gained by him over the Indians in the battle which took place on the 6th of November 1811, at the junction of the Tippacanoe and Wabash rivers.

Topsy.—A young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who is made to illustrate the ignorance, low moral development, and wild humor of the African character, as well as its capacity for education.

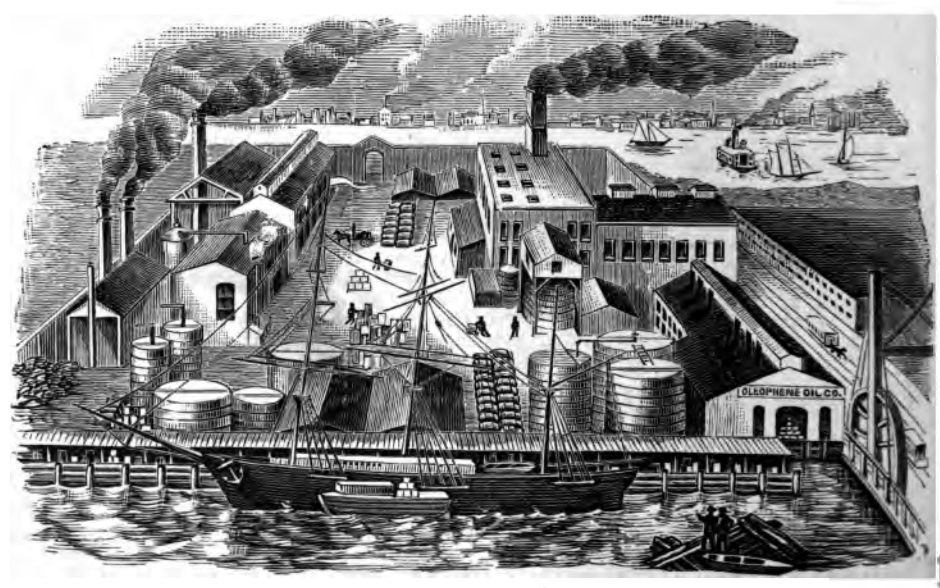
Turpentine State.—A popular name for the State of North Carolina, which produces and exports immense quantities of turpentine.

Uncle Sam.—A cant or vulgar name of the United States Government. Immediately after the last declaration of war with England, Elbert Anderson, of New York, then a contractor, visited Troy, on the Hudson, where was concentrated, and where he purchased a large contract of provisions, beef, pork, &c.

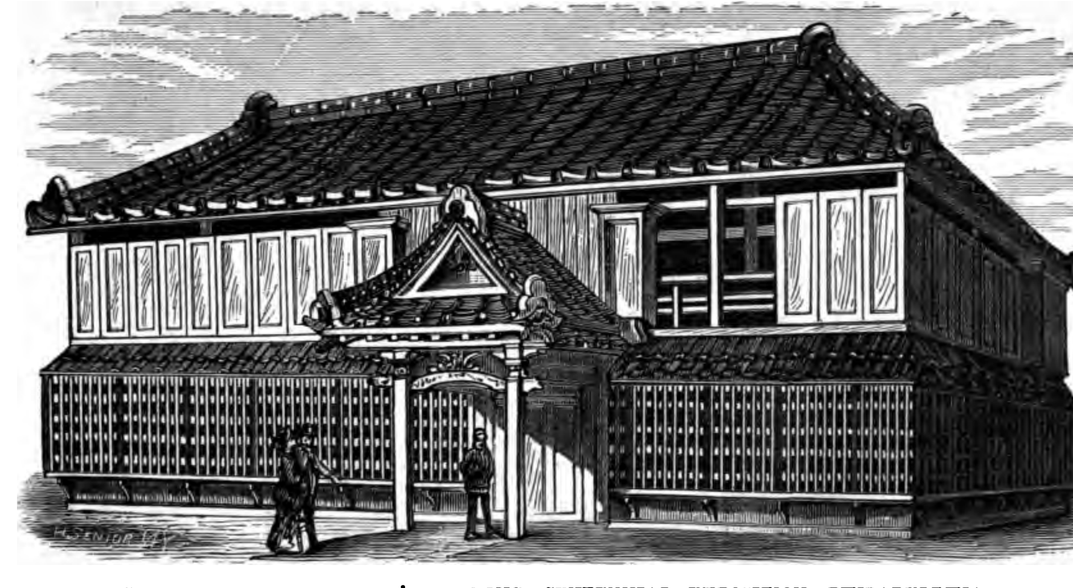
The inspectors of these articles, at the place, were Messrs. Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. The latter gentleman (invariably known as "Uncle Sam") generally superintended in person a large number of workmen, who, on this occasion, were employed in overhauling the provisions pur-



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chased by the contractors of the army. The casks were marked E. A.—U. S. This work fell to the lot of a facetious fellow in the employ of the Messrs. Wilson, who, on being asked by some of his fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters U. S., for United States were then almost entirely new to them) said he did not know, unless it meant Elbert Anderson and "Uncle Sam," alluding exclusively to the said "Uncle Sam" Wilson. The joke took among the workmen, and passed currently; and "Uncle Sam" himself being present, was occasionally rallied by them on the increasing extent of his possessions. Many of these workmen, being of a character denominated "fond of powder," were found, shortly after, following the recruiting drum, and pushing toward the frontier lines, for the double purpose of meeting the enemy and of eating the provisions they had lately labored to put in good order. Their old jokes accompanied them, and before the first campaign ended, this identical one first appeared in print; it gained favor rapidly till it penetrated, and was recognized in every part of the country, and will, no doubt, continue so while the United States remain a nation.

Underground Railroad, The.—A popular embodiment of the various ways in which fugitive slaves from the Southern States were assisted in escaping to the North, or to Canada; often humorously abbreviated U. G. R. R.

Wagoner Boy, The.—A sobriquet of the Hon. Thomas Corwin (born 1794), a distinguished American statesman. While yet a lad, Harrison and his army were on the northern frontier, almost destitute of provisions, and a demand was made on the patriotism of the people to furnish the necessary subsistence. The elder Corwin loaded a wagon with supplies, which was delivered by his son, who remained with the army during the rest of the campaign, and who is said to have proved himself "a good whip and an excellent reinsman."

Western Reserve, The.—A name popularly given to a region of country reserved by the State of Connecticut at the time of the cession of the Northwest Territory to the United States. Dispute arose, after the war of the Revolution, between several of the States respecting the right of soil in their territory which were only allayed by the cession of the whole to the United States, Connecticut reserving a tract of 3,666,921 acres near Lake Erie. In 1800, jurisdiction over this tract was relinquished to the Federal Government, the State reserving the right to the soil to settlers, while the Indian titles to the rest of the soil were brought up by the general government. In 1799 the Northwestern Territory, over which Congress had exercised jurisdiction since 1787, was admitted to a second grade of territorial government. Shortly after, Ohio was detached from it, and erected into an independent territory, and in 1803 it was received as a State into the Union.

White House, The.—In the United States a name properly given to the executive or presidential mansion at Washington, which is a large building of freestone, painted white.

Wicked Bible.—A name given to an edition of the Bible published in 1632 by Baker & Lucas, because the word *not* was omitted in the seventh commandment. The printers were called before the High Commission, fined heavily, and the whole impression destroyed.

Wolverine State, The.—The State of Michigan; popularly so called for its abounding with wolverines.

Yellow Jack.—Among sailors a common personification of the yellow fever. Although used as a proper name, it is probable that the original meaning of the appellation was nothing more than *yellow flag*; a flag being termed *jack* by seamen, and *yellow* being the color of that customarily displayed from lazarettos, or naval hospitals, and from vessels in quarantine.

Young America.—A popular collective name for American youth, or a personification of their supposed characteristics.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS!

Achromatic Lens.—By Dolland, 1758.

Air Brakes.—Invented by George Westinghouse in 1869; improved by John W. Gardiner, 1872; by Henderson, 1872; by Carl Fogelberg, 1872. Prior to Westinghouse some inventions had been patented as air brakes in England, but his was the first successful and used air brake.

Air Engine.—Invented by Ylazebrook in 1797; improved by Medhurst in 1799; by Ericsson, 1851; by Augin and Crocker, 1864; by Mowbray, 1864; by Pease, 1865; by Baldwin, 1865.

Air Gun.—Invented by Shaw in 1849.

Amalgamator.—Invented by Varney, 1852; improved by Hill, 1861; by Coleman, 1863; Wheeler, 1863; Heath, 1863; Dodge, 1864; Brodie, 1864; Moore, 1865; Peck, 1865; Charles, 1866; Staats, 1866.

Aneroid Barometer.—Invented by Coute in 1798.

Apple Parer.—Invented by Contes. 1803; improved by Gates in 1810; by Mitchell, 1838; by Pratt in 1853.

Argand Lamp.—Invented by Amie Argand in 1784.

Armor Plating for vessels and forts.—Invented by J. B. Love, 1861; improved by W. W. Wood, 1862; by J. L. Jones, 1862; by Heaton, 1863; by L. D. Carpenter, 1865.

Armstrong Gun.—Invented by Armstrong, 1855.

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Battery Gun.—Invented by Gatling, 1861; by Hardy, 1862; by Taylor, 1871; by Dodge, 1856.

Bessemer Steel.—Invented by H. Bessemer in 1856, and improved by him in 1861 and 1862.

Blast Furnace.—Invented by Detmold in 1842; inproved by VanDyke in 1860.

Electro-Magnet. — Invented by Sturgeon in 1825.

Boot Crimper.—Invented by Moore in 1812.

Breech Loading Fire Arms.—Invented by Thornton and Hall in 1811; improved by C. H. Ballard in 1851; A. A. Chassepot, 1867.

Breech Loading Fire Arms.—Invented by H. Harrington in 1837; improved by I. Adams in 1838; by C. Sharp in 1848.

Carte de Visite.—(Photographic) first made by M. Ferrier, in Paris, 1857.

Carronades.—Invented by Gen. Melville in 1779.

Cast Iron Plow.—Invented by Newbold in 1797.

Collodion.—Use in photography. Originated by F. S. Archer in 1851.

Concrete Pavement. — Invented by Straub, 1863; improved by Prescott, 1872; Bellamy, 1875.

Corn Sheller.—Invented by Phinney in 1815; improved by James in 1819.

Cotton Gin.—Invented by Eli Whitney in 1793. The result of the invention was the making of cotton the great American staple. Improved by Whipple, 1840; by Parkhurst, 1845.

Circular Saw. — Invented by General Bentham, in England, in 1790; improved by Trotter, 1804; by Brunel, 1805 and 1809.

Curved Stereotype Plates.—Invented by Cowper in 1815.

Cutting Glass by Sand Stream.—Invented by B. C. Telghman, 1870.

Cut-off for Steam Engines.—Invented by Sickles in 1841.

Daguerreotype.—Definite experiments looking to the production of a picture by the action of light upon a sensitized surface were made as early as 1802, but the production of a permanent picture was not accomplished until 1838, by M. Daguerre, an optician of Paris, France, from whom such pictures were named.

Dahlgren Gun.—Invented by Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. Navy, 1861.

Davy Lamp, for miners.—Invented by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1815.

Drummond Light (Lime Light).—Invented by Lieut. Drummond in 1826.

Earth Closets.—Invented by Moule & Girdlestone in 1860.

Ebonite (Hard Rubber). — Invented by Charles Goodyear in 1849.

Electric Light.—Invented by Staite & Petrie about 1846; improved by Jules Dubosq in 1855; by M. Lerrin, 1862; by Holmes, 1858; by Dumus & Benoit, 1862.

Electric Loom.—Invented by G. Bonelli, of France, 1853.

Electro-Magnetic Governor.—Invented by Phelps in 1858.

Electro-Magnetic Needle.—Invented by Oersted in 1819.

Elevated Railway.—Invented by Sargent in 1825; improved by Andrew in 1861.

Electrotype.—Invented by Spencer in 1837; improved by Prof. Jacobs in 1838; by Robt. Murray in 1840.

Fairbank's Platform Scales.—Invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks, 1831.

Gas Meter.—Invented by H. Robinson, 1831.

Gun Cotton.—Invented by M. Schonbein in 1845-46.

Harvesters.—Invented by Palmer & Williams, 1851; improved by Cyrenus Wheeler in 1852; by Densmore, 1852; Gove, 1859; Kirby, 1859; Mayall, 1859; Manny, 1875.

Gutta Percha Manufacture.—Invented by Dr. Montgomery in 1843.

Howitzer.—Invented by Col. Pacham in 1822.

Ice Making Machine.—Invented by Carre in 1860; improved by David Boyle, 1872; by Martin & Beath, 1872; by Beath, 1875.

Illuminating Gas (manufacture of).—Invented by L. Entros and W. Zigler in 1815; improved by Ward & Hall in 1821; by J. Boston in 1831.

India Rubber Manufacture.—Invented by Chaffee in 1836; improved by Charles Goodyear in 1844.

Inhaling Ether to Prevent Pain.—Discovered by W. T. G. Morton, 1846.

Jacquard Loom (for weaving figured fabrics).—Invented by Jacquard, of France, in 1800.

Knitting Machine.—Invented by Hooton in 1776; improved by Lamb, 1865.

Lead Pipe Machine.—Invented by T. Alderson, 1804; improved by Dobbs, 1820; by Hague, 1822.

Lightning Rods.—Invented by Benjamin Franklin, Patriot, Philosopher, and Statesman, in 1752.

Liquid Meter.—Invented by Pontifex in 1824. Improved by Fice.

Locomotive.—Invented by Trevethick in 1802. The improvements are too numerous for record here.

Manufacture of Lampblack.—Invented by Mini in 1844.

Metallic Cartridge.—Invented by Cazalat in 1826; improved by Roberts, 1834; by Smith & Wesson, 1854-60.

Metallic Washboards.—Invented by Rice, 1849.

Minie Rifle.—Invented by M. Minie, an officer in the French army, in 1833.

Nail Machine.—Invented by Jeremiah Wilkinson in 1775; improved by Thomas Gifford in 1790; by Ezekiel Reed, 1786; by Benj. Cochran, 1794.

Needle Gun.—Invented by G. A. Blittkowskie and F. W. Hoffman in 1856.

Post-Mark Stamp.—Invented by M. P. Norton in 1859.

Paper Bag Machine.—Invented by Francis Wolle in 1853; improved by E. W. Goodale in 1855; by Rice in 1857; by H. G. Armstrong in 1860.

Papier Mache.—Invented by Lefevre in 1740.

Parlor Skates.—Invented by Plympton in 1863; improved by Pollitt in 1870.

Parrott Gun.—Invented by Parrott, 1862.

Percussion Caps.—Came into use between 1820 and 1830, the inventor unknown.

Photolithography.—Invented by Osborn in 1861.

Rifle, Repeating.—Invented by C. Sharp in 1848; improved by G. Henry in 1852; by Spencer, 1848.

Planing Machine.—Invented by Woodworth in 1828; improved by Stover in 1861.

Power Loom.—Invented by Cartwright, 1785; improved by Bigelow, 1857; by Marshall, 1849.

Pneumatic Railway.—Invented by Pinkus in 1834; improved by Henry in 1845.

Puddling Furnace.—Invented by Henry Cort, about 1781.

Reaper.—Invented by McCormick in 1834; improved by Hussey in 1847; Seymour in 1851, and numerous subseqnent inventors.

Revolver.—Invented by Samuel Colt in 1836; improved by Sharp in 1859; Smith & Wesson, 1863; E. T. Starr, 1864; A. M. White, 1875. Kittridge, Palmer, Joslyn, Reynolds, Wood, 1864; Pettingill, 1859; T. Remington, 1863.

Rifle.—Invented by Whitworth about 1800.

R. R. Cars.—Invented by Knight in 1829; improved by Winans in 1834; by Imlay, 1873.

Seeding Machine.—Invented by Cahoon in 1857; improved by Brown, in 1863.

Sewing Machine.—Invented by Thimnnier, a Frenchman, in 1834; improved by Elias Howe, 1841; improved by Greenough, an American, 1842; by J. M. Singer, in 1850; by Elias Howe, in 1846; by A. B. Wilson, in 1851; by Grover and Baker, 1851; by T. E. Weed, 1854; Gibbs, 1857. Besides these there are on record the names of more than a thousand inventors of improvements in sewing machines.

Shoe Pegging Machine.—Invented by Gallahue, in 1858; improved by Standish and Miller, in 1854; by Wardwell, 1854; by Batchelder, 1856; by Budlong, 1863; by Gallahue, 1853.

Sleeping Cars.—Invented by T. T. Woodruff in 1856; improved by Wheeler, 1859; by Field and Pullman, 1865; by Lucas, 1875.

Soda Water Apparatus.—Invented by North in 1775.

Spinning Mule.—Invented by Crompton in 1779, England.

Square Hole Auger.—Invented by Brauch in 1826.

Spinning Jenny.—Invented by Hargreave, in 1764, England.

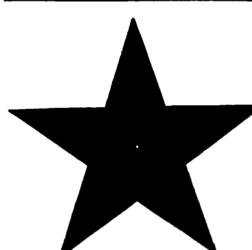
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Steam Fire Engine.—Invented by Captain Ericsson, in 1830; and improved by him, 1842-43.

Steam Hammer.—Invented by James Nasmyth, in 1838.

Steam Plough.—Invented by John Fowler, 1864.

Steam Printing Press—Rotary.—Invented by Hoe, in 1842; improved by G. P. Gordon, 1850; W. Bullock, 1867.

Steam Printing Press—Reciprocating Bed.—Invented by Seth Adams, 1830.

Stem Winding Watch.—Invented by T. Noel, in 1851.

Steel Pen.—Invented about 1820.

Stereoscope. — Invented by Charles Wheatstone, in 1838.

Street Sweeper.—Invented by R. A. Smith, in 1855.

Theater Seat (to turn up out of the way).—Invented by A. A. Allen, 1854.

Telegraph—Fire Alarm.—Invented by Farmer and Channing, about 1846; improved by John W. Gamewell, 1871; by M. G. Crane, 1875; by H. W. Spang, 1875; by L. H. McCullough.

Telegraph—Electro Chemical.—Invented by Baine, England, 1849.

Telegraph—Electro-Magnetic. — Invented L. F. B. Morse, in 1837; improved by same, 1840; Edison (duplex), 1875.

Telegraph—Electric Needle.—Invented by Cooke & Wheatstone, 1837—England.

Telegraphing Musical Notes Apparatus.—Invented by E. Wilson, 1866; improved by Gray, 1875.

Telegraph—Printing.—Invented by R. E. House, in 1846; improved by Hughes, in 1856.

Threshing Machine.—First invented by M. Menzies, of Scotland, 1732.

Torpedo Shells.—Invented by Dr. Bushnell, in 1777.

Truss Bridge.—Invented by Price & Phillips, in 1841; by Whipple, 1841; improved by J. Barnes, in 1859; improved by F. C. Lowthrop, 1857.

Truss—for Rupture.—Invented by Robert Brand, in 1771.

Turning Irregular Forms — Machine for.—Invented by Blanchard, in 1820; improved by Gear, 1853.

Type Setting Machine.—Invented by Wm. H. Mitchell, 1854; improved by Alden, in 1857.

Vaccination.—Invented by Dr. Edward Jenner, in 1780.

Wood Paper.—Invented by Watts & Burgess, 1853.

Wood Pavements.—Invented by Samuel Nicholson, in 1854; improved by De Golyer, 1869; by Ballard, 1870; by Beidler 1872

Zinc White.—Jones, 1852.

SKETCHES
OF THE
PRESIDENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

(FIRST PRESIDENT.—TWO TERMS.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON was born on the Potomac river, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 22d, 1732, and died December 14, 1799. He was inaugurated first President of the United States, April 30, 1789; and, being re-elected, he held the office until 1797. In 1788 and in 1792 he was again chosen President of the United States, but, conceiving it to be a dangerous precedent to serve more than two terms, he patriotically declined a third election. In early life he followed the occupation of an engineer. He was married to Mrs. Martha Custis, in January, 1759. Congress unanimously elected him commander of the revolutionary forces, and he took active command July 2, 1775, and held supreme military control throughout the struggle for independence.

Washington was left fatherless at eleven years of age; his education was directed by his mother, a woman of strong character, who kindly, but firmly, exacted the most implicit obedience. Of her Washington learned his first lessons of self-command. His favorite amusements were of a military character; he made soldiers of his playmates, and officered all the mock parades. His inherited wealth was great, and the antiquity of his family gave him high social rank. On his Potomac farms he had hundreds of slaves, and at his Mount Vernon home he was like the prince of a wide domain, free from dependence or restraint. He was fond of equipage and the appurtenances of high life. Although he always rode on horseback, his family had a "chariot and four," with "black postilions in scarlet and white livery." This generous style of living, added perhaps to his native reserve, exposed him to the charge of aristocratic feeling. While at his home, he spent much of his time in riding and hunting. He rose early, ate his breakfast of corn-cake, honey, and tea, and then rode about his estates. He spent his evenings with his family around the blazing hearth, retiring between nine and ten. He loved to linger at the table, cracking nuts and relating his adventures. In personal appearance, Washington was over six feet in height, robust, graceful, and perfectly erect. His manner was formal and dignified. He was more solid than brilliant, and had more judgment than genius. He had great dread of public life, cared little for books, and had no library. Washington was a consistent Christian, and a regular attendant of the Episcopal church, of which he was a communicant. He was a firm advocate of free institutions, but believed in a strong govern-

ment and strictly enforced laws. As a President, he carefully weighed his decisions, but, his policy once settled, he pursued it with steadiness and dignity, however great might be the opposition. As an officer, he was brave, enterprising, and cautious. His campaigns were rarely startling, but they were always judicious. He was capable of great endurance. Calm in defeat, sober in victory, commanding at all times, but irresistible when aroused, he exercised equal authority over himself and his army. His last illness was very brief, and his closing hours were marked by his usual calmness and dignity. "I die hard," he said, "but I am not afraid to go." Europe and America vied in tributes to his memory. Said Lord Brougham, "Until time shall be no more, a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue will be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington." Washington left no children. It has been beautifully said, "Providence left him childess that his country might call him Father."

JOHN ADAMS.

(SECOND PRESIDENT.)

JOHN ADAMS was born in Braintree, Mass., October 19th, 1735, and died 1826. He served as President of the United States from 1797 to 1801. He was a member of the first and second Congress, and nominated Washington as commander-in-chief. Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, but Adams secured its adoption in a three-days debate. He was a tireless worker and had the reputation of having the clearest head and firmest heart of any man in Congress. In his position as President he lost the reputation he had gained as Congressman. His enemies accused him of being a bad judge of men, of clinging to old unpopular notions, and of having little control over his temper. They also ridiculed his egotism, which they declared to be inordinate. He lived, however, to see the prejudice against his administration give place to a juster estimate of his great worth and exalted integrity. As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention he was honored as one of the fathers of the republic. Adams and Jefferson were firm friends during the Revolution, but political strife alienated them. On their return to private life they became reconciled. They died on the same day—the fiftieth anniversary of American independence. Adams's last words were, "Thomas Jefferson still survives." Jefferson was, however, already lying dead in his Virginia home. Thus, by the passing away of these two remarkable men, was made memorable the 4th of July, 1826.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

(THIRD PRESIDENT.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 2d, 1743; and died July 4th, 1826. After graduating from

William and Mary College, he adopted the profession of the law.

"Of all the public men who have figured in the United States," says Parton, "he was incomparably the best scholar and the most variously accomplished man." He was a bold horseman, a skilful hunter, an elegant penman, a fine violinist, a brilliant talker, a superior classical scholar, and a proficient in the modern languages. On account of his talent, he was styled "The Sage of Monticello." The immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, was, with the exception of a few words, entirely his work. He was an ardent supporter of the doctrine of State rights, and led the opposition to the Federalists. After he became President, however, he found the difficulty of administering the government upon that theory. "The executive authority had to be stretched until it cracked, to cover the purchase of Louisiana;" and he became convinced on other occasions that the federal government, to use his own expression, "must show its teeth." Like Washington, he was of aristocratic birth, but his principles were intensely democratic. He hated ceremonies and titles; even "Mr." was distasteful to him. These traits were the more remarkable to one of his superior birth and education, and peculiarly endeared him to the common people. Coming into power on a wave of popularity, he studiously sought to retain this favor. There were no more brilliant levees or courtly ceremonies as in the days of Washington and Adams. On his inauguration day he rode down to Congress unattended, and, leaping from his horse, hitched it, and went into the chamber dressed in plain clothes, to read his fifteen-minutes inaugural. Some of the sentences of that short but memorable address have passed into proverbs. The unostentatious example thus set by the nation's President was wise in its effects. Soon the public debt was diminished, the army and navy reduced, and the Treasury replenished. A man of such marked character necessarily made bitter enemies, but Jefferson commanded the respect of even his opponents, while the admiration of his friends was unbounded. The last seventeen years of his life were passed at Monticello, near the place of his birth. By his profuse hospitality he had, before his death, spent his vast estates. He died poor in money, but rich in honor. His last words were, "This is the fourth day of July."

JAMES MADISON.

(FOURTH PRESIDENT.—TWO TERMS.)

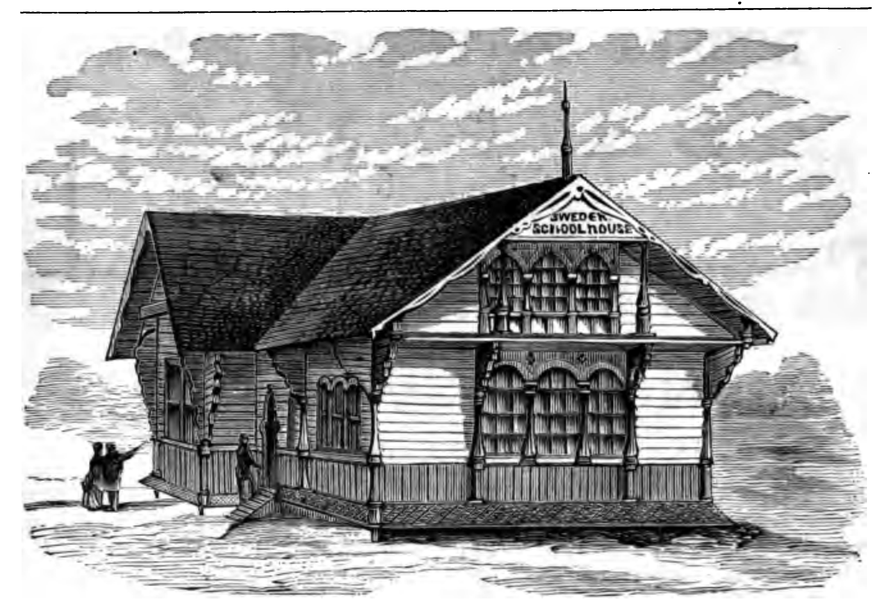
JAMES MADISON was born in King George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751, and died in 1836. He graduated at Princeton College in 1771, after which he studied law; and from 1809 to 1817 he was President of the United States. In Congress in 1789 he became one of the strongest advocates of the Constitution, and did much to secure its adoption. From his

political principles he was obliged, though reluctantly, to oppose Washington's administration, which he did in a courteous and temperate manner. He led his party in Congress, where he remained till 1797. The next year he drafted the famous "1798-99 Resolutions," enunciating the doctrines of State rights, which, with the accompanying "Report" in their defence, have been the great text-book of the Democratic party. He was Secretary of State to Jefferson. After his Presidential services, he retired from public station. Madison's success was not so much the result of a great natural ability as of intense application and severe accuracy. His mind was strong, clear, and well balanced, and his memory was wonderful. Like John Quincy Adams he had laid up great store of learning, which he used in the most skillful manner. He always exhausted the subject upon which he spoke. "When he had finished, nothing remained to be said." His private character was spotless. His manner was simple, modest, and uniformly courteous to his opponents. He enjoyed wit and and humor, and told a story admirably. His sunny temper remained with him to the last. Some friends coming to visit him during his final illness, he sank smilingly back on his couch, saying, "I always talk better when I *lie*." It has been said of him, "It was his rare good fortune to have a whole nation for his friends."

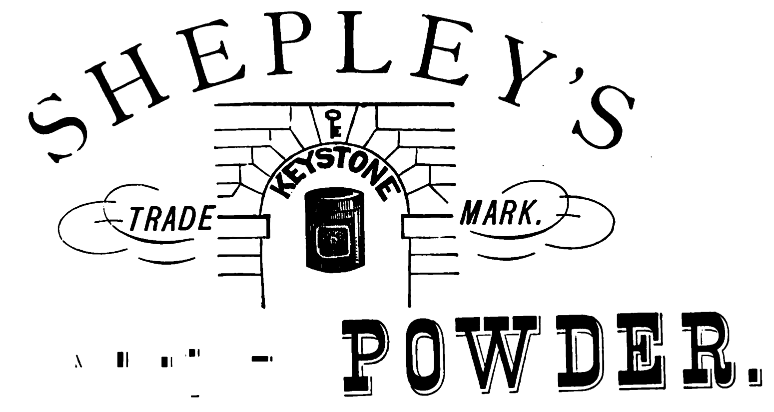
JAMES MONROE.

(FIFTH PRESIDENT—TWO TERMS.)

JAMES MONROE was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758, and died in the city of New York, July 4, 1831. He filled the office of President of the United States from the year 1817 to 1825. As a soldier under General Washington, he bore a brave record, and especially distinguished himself in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Afterward he studied law, and entered political life. Having been sent by Washington as Minister to France, he showed such marked sympathy with that country as to displease the President and his cabinet, who were just concluding a treaty with England, and wished to preserve a strictly neutral policy. He was therefore recalled. Under Jefferson, who was his warm friend, he was again sent to France in 1803, when he secured the purchase of Louisiana. He is said to have always taken particular pride in this transaction, regarding his part in it as among the most important of his public services. Soon after his inauguration as President, he visited the military posts in the north and east, with a view to thorough acquaintance with the capabilities of the country in the event of future hostilities. This tour was a great success. He wore a blue military coat of homespun, light-colored breeches, and a cocked hat, being the undress uniform of a Revolutionary officer. Thus was the nation reminded of his former military services. This, with his plain, unassuming manners,



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completely won the hearts of the people, and brought an overwhelming majority to the support of the administration. Monroe was a man more prudent than brilliant, who acted with a single eye to the welfare of the country. Jefferson said of him : "If his soul were turned inside out, not a spot could be found on it." Like that loved friend, he died "poor in money, but rich in honor;" and like him also, he passed away on the anniversary of the independence of the country he had served so faithfully.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[SIXTH PRESIDENT.]

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767, and died at Washington, February 23, 1848. He was President from 1825 to 1829.

John Q. Adams was a man of learning, of blameless reputation, and unquestioned patriotism, yet as a President he was hardly more successful than his father. This was, doubtless, owing greatly to the fierce opposition which assailed him from the friends of disappointed candidates, who at once combined to weaken his measures and prevent his re-election. Their candidate was Andrew Jackson, a man whose dashing boldness, energy, and decision, attracted the popular masses, and hid the more quiet virtues of Adams. To add to his perplexities, a majority of the House, and nearly one-half of the Senate, favored the new party, and his own Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, was also the candidate of the opposition, and of course committed to it. To stem such a tide was a hopeless effort. In two years Adams was returned to Congress, where he remained until his death, over sixteen years afterward. Ten years of public service were thus rendered after he had passed his "three-score years and ten," and so great was his ability in debate at this extreme age, that he was called "the old man eloquent." Like his father, he was a wonderful worker, and his mind was a complete store-house of facts. He lived economically, and left a large estate. He was the congressional advocate of anti-slavery, and a bitter opponent of secret societies. His fame increased with his age, and he died a trusted and revered champion of popular rights. He was seized with paralysis while occupying his seat in Congress, after which he lingered two days in partial unconsciousness. His last words were—"This is the last of earth; I am content."

ANDREW JACKSON.

[SEVENTH PRESIDENT.—TWO TERMS.]

ANDREW JACKSON was born in Waxhaw settlement, North or South Carolina, March 15, 1767, and died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, June 8, 1845. He served as President of the United States from 1829 to 1837.



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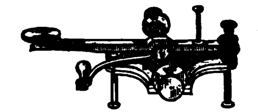
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Jackson was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father died before he was born, and his mother was very poor. As a boy, Andrew was brave and impetuous, passionately fond of athletic sports, but not at all addicted to books. His life was crowded with excitement and adventure. At fourteen, being captured by the British, he was ordered to clean the commander's boots. Showing the true American spirit in his refusal, he was sent to prison with a wound on head and arm. Here he had the smallpox, which kept him ill for several months. Soon after his mother had effected his exchange, she died of ship-fever while caring for the imprisoned Americans at Charleston. Left entirely destitute, young Jackson tried various employments, but finally settled down to the law, and in 1796 was elected to Congress. His imperious temper and inflexible will supplied him with constant quarrels. Often they were passionate word-contests, sometimes they became hand-to-hand encounters, and on one occasion a formal duel was fought, in which he killed his adversary, himself being severely wounded. The scars he bore upon his person were of wounds received in private battles, some of which left a mark for life. Jackson first distinguished himself as a military officer in the war against the Creek Indians, which he made a signal victory. His dashing successes in the war of 1812 completed his reputation, and ultimately won him the Presidency. His nomination was at first received in many States with ridicule, as, whatever might be his military prowess, neither his temper nor his ability seemed to recommend him as a statesman. However, his re-election proved his popular success as a President. His chief intellectual gifts were energy and intuitive judgment. He was thoroughly honest, intensely warm-hearted, and had an instinctive horror of debt. His moral courage was as great as his physical and his patriotism was undoubted. He died at the "Hermitage," his home near Nashville, Tennessee. Jackson and Adams were born the same year, yet how different was their childhood! One born to luxury and travel, a student from his earliest years, and brilliantly educated; the other poor, hating books, and seeking any kind of work to escape from want. Yet they were destined twice to compete for the highest place in the nation. Adams, the first time barely successful, was unfortunate in his administration: Jackson, triumphing the second, was brilliant in his Presidential career.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

[EIGHTH PRESIDENT.]

MARTIN VAN BUREN was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782, and died at the same place, July 24, 1862. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1803; was elected President of the United States, and served four years, from 1337 to 1841. He early took an interest in

politics, and in 1818 started a new organization of the Democratic party in New York, his native State, which had the power for over twenty years. In 1831 he was appointed minister to England, whither he went in September, but when the nomination came before the Senate in December, it was rejected, on the ground that he had sided with England against the United States, on certain matters, and had carried party contests and their results into foreign negotiations. His party regarded this as an extreme political persecution, and the next year elected him to the Vice-Presidency. He thus became head of the Senate which a few months before had condemned him, and where he now performed his duties with "dignity, courtesy, and impartiality."

As a President, Van Buren was the subject of much partisan censure. The country was passing through a peculiar crisis, and his was a difficult position to fill with satisfaction to all. That he pleased his own party is proved from the fact of his re-nomination in 1840 against Harrison. In 1844 he was once more urged by his friends, but failed to get a two-thirds vote in the convention on account of his opposition to the annexation of Texas. In 1848 he became the candidate of the "free Democracy," a new party advocating anti-slavery principles. After this he retired to his estate in Kinderhook, N. Y., where he died.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

[NINTH PRESIDENT.]

WILLIAM H. HARRISON was born in Charles City county, Virginia, February 9, 1773. He was elected President of the United States in 1840, and had scarcely entered upon the duties of his office when he died at Washington, April 4, 1841. He was a graduate of Hampden-Sydney College.

William Henry Harrison distinguished himself during the war of 1812, especially in the battle of the Thames. His military reputation made him available as a Presidential candidate. His character was unimpeachable, and the chief slur cast upon him by his opponents was that he had lived in a "log cabin" with nothing to drink but "hard cider." His friends turned this to good account. The campaign was noted for immense mass-meetings, long processions, song-singing, and general enthusiasm. "Hard cider" became a party watch-word, and "log cabins" a regular feature in the popular parades. He was elected by a very large majority, and great hopes were entertained of his administration. Though advanced in years, he gave promise of endurance. But "he was beset by office-seekers; he was anxious to gratify the numerous friends and supporters who flocked about him; he gave himself incessantly to public business; and at the close of the month he was on a sick bed." His illness was of eight days duration. His last words were: "The principles of the



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government; I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

JOHN TYLER.

[TENTH PRESIDENT.]

JOHN TYLER was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and died at Richmond, Va., January 17, 1862. Mr. Tyler became President upon the death of Mr. Harrison as his constitutional successor, as Vice President of the United States. John Tyler was in early life a great admirer of Henry Clay, and is said to have wept with sorrow when the whigs in convention rejected his favorite candidate for the Presidency, and selected Harrison. He was nominated Vice-President by a unanimous vote, and was a great favorite with his party. In the popular refrain "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," the people sung praises to him as heartily as to Harrison himself. The death of Harrison and the succession of Tyler, was the first instance of the kind in our history.

Tyler's administration was not successful. He opposed the measures of his party, and made free use of the veto power. His former political friends denounced him as a renegade, to which he replied that he had never professed to endorse the measures which he opposed. The feeling increased in bitterness. All his cabinet, except Webster, resigned. He was, however, nominated by a convention composed chiefly of office-holders, for the next Presidency; he accepted, but finding no popular support, soon withdrew from the canvass. In 1861 he became the presiding officer of the peace convention in Washington. All efforts at reconciliation proving futile, he renounced his allegiance to the United States and followed the Confederate fortunes. He died in Richmond, where he was in attendance as a member of the Confederate Congress.

JAMES K. POLK.

[ELEVENTH PRESIDENT.]

JAMES K. POLK was born in Mecklinburg county, North Carolina, November 2, 1795, and died at Nashville, June 15, 1849. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1816, and studied law. He was President from 1845 to 1849.

Mr. Polk was one of the most conspicuous opposers of the administration of J. Q. Adams, and a warm supporter of Jackson. In 1839, having served fourteen years in Congress, he declined a re-election and was chosen Governor of Tennessee. His Presidential nomination, in connection with that of George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President, had the effect of uniting the Democratic party, which had been disturbed by dissensions between the friends and opponents of Martin Van Buren. However, the Mexican War, which in many States was strongly opposed, the enactment of a tariff based on a revenue principle in-

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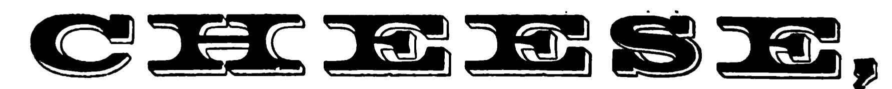
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stead of a protective one, and the agitation caused by the "Wilmot Proviso," all conspired to affect his popularity before the end of his term. He had, however, previously pledged himself not to be a candidate for re-election. He died about three months after his retirement from office.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

[TWELFTH PRESIDENT.]

ZACHARY TAYLOR was born in Orange county, Virginia, November 24, 1784. He entered upon the duties of President in 1849, and died at the Presidential Mansion, July 9, 1850, after an illness of five days. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Kentucky. His means of education were of the scantiest kind, and until he was twenty-four years of age he worked on his father's plantation. Madison, who was a relative, and at that time Secretary of State, then secured for him an appointment in the army as lieutenant. From this he rose by regular and rapid degrees to a major-generalship. His triumphant battles at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, won him great applause. He was the popular hero of a successful war. The soldiers admiringly called him "Old Rough and Ready." Having been offered the nomination for President, he published several letters defining his position as "a whig, but not an ultra-whig," and declaring that he would not be a party candidate or the exponent of party doctrines. Many of the whig leaders violently opposed his nomination. Daniel Webster called him "an ignorant frontier colonel." The fact that he was a slaveholder was warmly urged against him. He knew nothing of civil affairs, and had taken so little interest in politics that he had not voted in forty years. But he was nominated and elected. His nomination caused a secession from the whigs, resulting in the formation of the free-soil party. He felt his want of qualifications for the position, and sometimes expressed his regret that he had accepted it. Yet he maintained as President the popularity which had led to his election, and was personally one of the most esteemed who have filled that office.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

[THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT.]

MILLARD FILLMORE, being elected Vice President to President Taylor, became his constitutional successor, and served the unexpired term from 1850 to 1853. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800, and died March 8, 1874. Mr. Fillmore had not a very liberal education, and, when young, served as an apprentice to the fuller's trade. In the year 1821 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law with success. From 1832 to 1840 he was a member of Congress; in 1842 he was nominated



INDEPENDENCE BELL.

by the Whigs of New York for Governor, and was defeated, and in 1856 the Native American party run him for President, and received only the electoral vote of Maryland.

Upon the death of President Taylor the entire Cabinet resigned.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

[FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804, and died in 1869. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1824; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was President from 1853 to 1857.

Mr. Pierce had barely attained the requisite legal age when he was elected to the Senate. He there found such men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, and Silas Wright. Nathaniel Hawthorn says in his biography of Mr. Pierce: "With his usual tact and exquisite sense of propriety, he saw it was not the time for him to step forward prominently on this highest theatre in the land. He beheld these great combatants doing battle before the eyes of the nation, and engrossing its whole regards. There was hardly an avenue to reputation save what was occupied by one or another of those gigantic figures." During Tyler's administration, he resigned. When the Mexican war broke out, he enlisted as a volunteer, but soon rose to the office of brigadier-general. He distinguished himself under General Scott, against whom he afterwards successfully ran for the Presidency, and upon whom, during his administration, he conferred the title of lieutenant-general. On the question of slavery, Mr. Pierce always sided with the South, and opposed anti-slavery measures in every shape. In a message to Congress in 1856, he characterized the formation of a free State government in Kansas as an act of rebellion, and justified the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska Act. He, however, espoused the national cause at the opening of the civil war, and urged a cordial support of the administration at Washington.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

[FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT.]

JAMES BUCHANAN was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1791, and died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868. He was a graduate of Dickinson College and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was President from 1857 to 1861, and was so constantly in office from 1820 up to that time that he was know by the sobriquet of "Public Functionary."

The "bachelor-President," as Mr. Buchanan was sometimes called, was sixty-six years old when he was called to the executive chair. He had just returned to his native country, after an absence of four years as Minister to England. Previously to that he had been well known in public life as Congressman, Senator,

BOSTON—*Continued.*

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and as Secretary of State under President Polk. As Senator in Jackson's time, he heartily supported his administration. With Van Buren, he warmly advocated the idea of an independent treasury against the opposition of Clay, Webster, and others. Under Tyler, he was urgently in favor of the annexation of Texas, thus again coming in conflict with Clay and Webster. However, he cordially agreed with them in the compromise of 1850, and urged its favor upon the people, Much was hoped from his election, as he avowed the object of his administration to be "to destroy any sectional party, whether North or South, and to restore, if possible, that national fraternal feeling between the different States that had existed during the early days of the Republic." But popular passion and sectional jealously were too strong to yield to pleasant persuasion. When Mr. Buchanan's administration closed, the fearful conflict was close at hand. He retired to his estate in Pennsylvania, where he died.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809. He was elected President in 1860, and was re-elected in 1864, and had entered upon the duties of his office for the second time, when he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, April 14th, 1865, and died the following day.

His father was unable to read or write. Abraham's education consisted of one year's schooling. When he was eight years old his father moved to Indiana, the family floating down the Ohio on a raft. When nineteen years of age the future President hired out as a hand on a flat-boat at $10 per month, and made a trip to New Orleans. On his return he accompanied the family to Illinois, driving the cattle on the journey, and on reaching their destination helped them to build a cabin, and to split rails to enclose the farm. He was now in succession a flat-boat hand, clerk, captain of a company of volunteers in the Black Hawk War, country store-keeper, postmaster, and surveyor, yet he managed to get a knowledge of law by borrowing books at an office, before it closed at night, and returning them at its opening in the morning. On being admitted to the bar, he rapidly rose to distinction. At twenty-five he was sent to the Legislature, and was thrice re-elected. Turning his attention to politics, he soon became a leader. He was sent to Congress; he canvassed the State, haranguing the people daily on great national questions; and, in 1858, he was candidate for Senator, a second time, against Stephen A. Douglass. The two rivals stumped the State together. The debate, unrivalled for its statesmanship, logic, and wit, won for Lincoln a national reputation. He lost the election in the Legislature, as his party was in the minority. After his accession to the Presi-



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dency, his history, like Washington's, is identified with that of his country. He was a tall, ungainly man, little versed in the refinements of society, but gifted by nature with great common sense, and everywhere known as "Honest Abe." Kind, earnest, sympathetic, faithful, democratic, he was only anxious to serve his country. His wan, fatigued face, and his bent form, told of the cares he bore, and the grief he felt. His only relief was, when tossing aside for a moment the heavy load of responsibility, his face would light up with a humorsome smile, while he narrated some incident whose aptness to the subject at hand, and irresistible wit, convulsed his hearers, and rendered "Lincoln's stories" household words throughout the nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

[SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT.]

ANDREW JOHNSON was born near Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. He was Vice-President when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and by his death Mr. Johnson became the constitutional President of the United States. He died in 1875, while serving as United States Senator from Tennessee.

When only ten years of age, Mr. Johnson was bound apprentice to a tailor of Raleigh. Never having been a day at school in his life, he yet determined to secure an education. From a fellow-workman he learned the alphabet, and from a friend something of spelling. Thenceforth, after working ten or twelve hours per day at his trade, he spent two or three every night in study. In 1826, he went West to seek his fortune, with true filial affection carrying with him his mother, who was dependent on his labor for support. After his marriage at Greenville, Tenn., he continued his studies under the instruction of his wife, pursuing his trade as before by day. His political life commenced with his election as alderman. He was successively chosen mayor, member of the legislature, Presidential elector, State senator, twice governor, and for fifteen years U. S. senator. Remaining true to the Union when his State seceded, his loyalty attracted general attention. A life-time democrat, he was elected on the republican ticket as Vice-President, in reward for his faithfulness. Coming into office with a republican Congress, it is not strange that his way was hedged with difficulties, and his Presidential career a most unhappy one.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

[EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT, TWO TERMS.]

ULYSSES S. GRANT was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He was very unwilling to follow his father's trade, which was that of a tanner, and, at seventeen, an appointment was secured for him at West Point. His name having been wrongly registered, Grant vainly attempted to set the matter right, but finally accepted his "manifest



MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA.

destiny," assumed the change thus forced upon him, and thenceforth signed himself "Ulysses Simpson," the latter being his mother's family name. Two years after completing his four years' course as cadet, the Mexican war broke out, in which Grant conducted himself with great gallantry, receiving especial mention and promotion. In 1847 he was made first lieutenant, captain in 1853, and in 1854 resigned his commission, and entered the leather and saddlery business at Galena, Illinois, in 1859, where he remained until the opening of the war in 1861, when he immediately offered his services in behalf of the Union. His modesty and diffidence delayed their acceptance, and Governor Yates, of Illinois, was the first to avail himself of them. Grant finally took the field as colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. In February, 1862, he was made a major-general, and commanded the armies of the Southwest. On the 12th of March, 1864, he was made lieutenant-general and put in command of all the armies, and took personal direction of the military operations in Virginia, and, on the 9th of April, 1865, General Lee surrendered the Confederate armies to him, at Appomattox Court House, and hostilities were ended.

He was nominated and elected by the Republicans President of the United States in 1868, and re-elected by the same party in 1872, and is now the present incumbent. His term expires in 1877.

CHRONOLOGY
OF THE
HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION,
AND THE
WAR OF 1812.

James Otis was born at Barnstable, Mass., 1725. He was the leader of the Revolutionary party in Massachusetts at the beginning. He was wounded by a British official in 1769, and never entirely recovered. He was killed by lightning in 1772.

Samuel Adams was born in Boston in 1772. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, and died in 1803. It is also believed that he was one of the leaders of the patriots in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770.

Charles Thomson was born in Ireland in 1730, and came to America when he was only eleven years of age. He settled in Pennsylvania, and was Secretary of Congress perpetually from 1774 until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the organization of the new government in 1789. He died in 1824 at the age of 94.



NEW CITY BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA.

William Prescott was born at Groton, Mass.; was a colonel at the battle of Bunker Hill, and served under Gates until the surrender of Burgoyne, when he left the army. He died in 1795.

Joseph Warren was born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1740. He was killed by a musket ball at the battle of Bunker Hill, while retreating, and buried where he fell, near the redoubt. The tall Bunker Hill monument stands on the very spot where he fell, commemorates his death, as well as the patriotism of his countrymen. He was a physician, and was 35 years of age when he died. His remains now rest in St. Paul's Church, Boston. A statue to his honor was inaugurated on the 17th of June, 1857.

Patrick Henry was born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1736. He appeared suddenly in public life when almost thirty years of age. He was an active public man during the Revolution, was Governor of Virginia, and died in 1799.

Richard Schuyler was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1733, and died in 1804. He was a captain under Sir William Johnson, and was in active public service until the Revolution. He was a general in the patriot army, and was a legislator after the war.

Richard Montgomery was born in Ireland, in 1737. He was with Wolfe at Quebec, in 1759; afterward married and settled in the State of New York. He was a general in the patriot army, and killed at the battle of Quebec, in 1775.

Ethan Allen was a colonel in the patriot army. He was born in Litchfield county, Conn. He attacked the English at Montreal, was defeated, taken prisoner, and sent to England in irons. He was never engaged in active military service after his capture. He died in Vermont, in 1789, and his remains lie in a cemetery two miles from Burlington.

General Thomas was a native of Plymouth, Mass., and was one of the first eight brigadiers appointed by Congress in 1775. He died with the small-pox in 1776, at Chambly, in Canada.

Charles Lee was born in Wales in 1731. He was a brave officer in the British army. He settled in Virginia in 1773, and was one of the first brigadiers of the Continental army. He was arrested and tried by a court-martial for disobedience of orders and disrespect to Washington at the battle of Monmouth. He was found guilty, and was suspended from command for one year. He never entered the army again, and died in obscurity in Philadelphia, in 1782.

William Moultrie was born in South Carolina in 1730, and died in 1805. He was a general in the Revolution, and an active officer until made prisoner in 1780, when for two years he was not allowed to bear arms.

Richard Henry Lee was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1732. He was much in public life, signed the Declaration of Independence, was a U. S. Senator, and died in 1794.

John Hancock was born at Quincy, Mass., in 1737. He was an early and popular opponent of British power, and was chosen the second President of Congress. He was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, and died in 1793.

General Putnam was born at Salem, Mass., in 1718. He was a very useful officer during the French and Indian war, and was in active service in the Continental army, commencing with the battle of Bunker Hill until 1779, when bodily infirmity compelled him to retire. He died in 1790 at the age of 72.

William Alexander Stirling was a descendant of the Scotch Earl of Stirling. He was born in the city of New York in 1726. He became attached to the patriot cause and served as a faithful officer during the war. He was made prisoner at the battle of Long Island. He died in 1783.

Hugh Mercer, a general in the Continental army, was killed at the battle of Princeton. He was a native of Scotland, and was practicing medicine in Fredericksburg, Va., when the Revolution broke out. He was 56 years of age when he died.

General McDougal was born in Scotland, and came to America in early childhood. He rose to the rank of Major General, was a New York State Senator and died in 1786.

Marquis de La Fayette was born in France in 1757. He was an active patriot during the Revolution, and contributed men and money to the patriot cause. He was commissioned Major General by the Continental Congress July 31, 1777. He died in France in 1834, at the age of 77.

Arthur St. Clair was a native of Scotland, and came to America in May, 1755. He served under Wolfe, and when the Revolution broke out he entered the American army. He served as a general during the war, and died in 1818 at the age of 84.

Zebulon Butler was born in Connecticut in 1731. Served in the Revolution as a colonel, and died in Wyoming in 1795.

Baron Steuben came to America in 1777, and joined the Continental army at Valley Forge. He was a veteran from the armies of Frederic the Great of Prussia. He was made Inspector General of the American army. He died in the interior of New York in 1795.

Benjamin Lincoln was born in Massachusetts in 1733. He was a farmer. He joined the Continental army in 1777, and rose rapidly to the position of major-general. He died in 1810.

John Ashe was born in England in 1721, and came to America when a child. He was engaged in the Regulator war in North Carolina in 1771, and was a general in the Continental army. He died of small-pox in 1781.

Anthony Wayne was born in Pennsylvania in 1745. He was a professional surveyor, then a provincial legislator, and became a soldier in 1775. He was very

active during the whole war, and was successful in subduing the Indians in the Ohio country in 1795. He died on his way home, at Erie, Pa., near the close of 1796.

George Rogers Clarke was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1752. He was one of the most accomplished and useful officers of the Western pioneers during the Revolution. He died near Louisville, Ky., in 1818.

John Sullivan was born in Maine in 1740. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress in 1774, and was one of the first eight brigadiers in the Continental army. He resigned his commission of general in 1779; was afterward member of Congress and Governor of New Hampshire, and died in 1795.

James Clinton was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1736. He was a captain in the French and Indian war, and an active general in the Revolutionary army. He died in 1812.

John Paul Jones was born in Scotland in 1747, and came to Virginia in boyhood. He entered the American navy in 1775, and served as commodore during the war. He was an intrepid and daring officer. He was afterwards rear-admiral in the Russian service. He died in Paris in 1782.

John Rutledge was born in Ireland, and came to South Carolina when a child, and was Governer of that State in 1780. After the Revolutionary war he was made a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also chief justice of South Carolina. He died in 1800.

Horatio Gates was a native of England, and was educated for military life. He was the first adjutant-general of the Continental army, and was made major-general in 1776. He retired to his estate in Virginia at the close of the war, and finally took up his abode in New York, where he died in 1806, at the age of 78 years.

Thomas Sumpter was a native of South Carolina, and was early in the field. Ill health compelled him to leave the army just before the close of the war in 1781. He was afterward Congressman and died on the High Hills of Santee, S. C., in 1832, at 98 years of age.

Baron de Kalb was a native of Alsace, a German province ceded to France. He had been in America as a secret French agent, about fifteen years before. He came to America with Lafayette in 1777, and Congress commissioned him a Major-General. He died of wounds received at the battle of Camden in 1780.

Benedict Arnold was a native of Norwich, Conn., where he was born in January, 1740. He fought nobly for freedom until 1778, when his passions got the better of his judgment and his conscience, he became a traitor and joined the British army. He went to England after the war, and died in London, June 14, 1801.

Nathaniel Greene was born of Quaker parents, in Rhode Island, in 1740. He was an anchorsmith, and was pursuing his trade when the Revolution broke out. He hastened to Boston after the skirmish at Lexington, and from that time until the close of the war he was one of the most useful Generals in the army. He died near Savannah in 1786, and was buried in a vault in that city. His sepulchre can not be identified.

Daniel Morgan was born in New Jersey in 1736, and was in the humble sphere of a wagoner when called to the field. He had been a soldier under Braddock, and joined Washington at Cambridge in 1775, and became a general. He was a farmer in Virginia after the war, where he died in 1802.

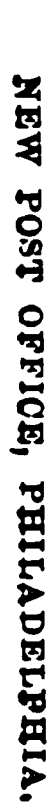
John Eager Howard, of the Maryland line, was born in Baltimore county in 1752. He went into military service at the commencement of the war. He was a colonel, and was in all the principal battles of the Revolution; was chosen Governor of Maryland in 1778, and was afterward a United States Senator. He died in 1827.

William Washington, a relative of the General, was born in Stafford county, Va. He entered the army under Mercer, and greatly distinguished himself at the South as a commander of a corps of cavalry. Taken prisoner at the battle of Eutaw Springs, he remained a captive until the close of the war, and died in Charleston in 1810. In a personal combat with the British Colonel Tarleton, at the battle of the Cowpens, Washington wounded his antagonist in the hand. Some months afterward Tarleton said sneeringly to Mrs. Willie Jones, a witty American lady, "that Colonel Washington, I am told, is illiterate, and cannot write his own name." "Ah! Colonel," said Mrs. Jones, "you ought to know better, for you bear evidence that he can *make his mark.*" At another time he expressed a desire to see Colonel Washington. Mrs. Jones's sister instantly replied, "Had you looked behind at the Cowpens, you might have had that pleasure."

Henry Lee was born in Virginia in 1756. He entered the military service as a captain of a Virginia company in 1776, and in 1777 joined the Continental army. At the head of a legion, as colonel, he performed extraordinary services during the war, especially in the South. He was afterward Governor of Virginia, and a member of Congress. He died in 1818.

Andrew Pickens was born in Pennsylvania in 1739, and served as a general in the Revolution, In childhood he went to South Carolina, and was one of the first in the field for liberty. He died in 1817.

Thomas Mifflin was born in Philadelphia in 1744. He was a Quaker, but joined the patriot army in 1775, and rapidly rose to the rank of major-general. He was a member of Congress after the war, and also Governor of Pennsylvania. He died in January, 1800.


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John Jay was a descendant of a Huguenot family, and was born in the city of New York in 1745. He was early in the ranks of active patriots, and rendered very important services during the Revolution. He retired from public life in 1801, and died in 1829, at the age of 84 years. His residence was at Bedford, Winchester county, N. N.

William Bainbridge (Commodore), was born in New Jersey in 1774. He was the captain of a merchant vessel at the age of 19, and entered the naval service in 1798. He was distinguished during the war of 1812, and died in 1833.

Stephen Decatur was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the navy at the age of 19. After his last cruise in the Mediterranean he superintended the building of gun-boats. He rose to the rank of commodore, and during the war of 1812 he was distinguished for his skill and bravery. He afterward humbled the Barbary powers, and after returning home he was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron, in March, 1820.

Aaron Burr was born in New Jersey in 1756. In his twentieth year he joined the Continental army, and accompanied Arnold in his expedition against Quebec. Ill health compelled him to leave the army in 1779, and he became a distinguished lawyer, and active, public man. He died on Staten Island, N. Y., in 1836.

Robert Fulton, the inventor and discoverer of steam navigation, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a student of West, the great painter, for several years. He had more genius for mechanics than for the fine arts, and he turned his efforts in that direction. He died in 1815, soon after launching a steamship-of-war, at the age of 50 years.

Henry Dearborn was an officer of the Revolution, and, in the war of 1812, was appointed major-general and commander-in-chief of the armies. He was born in New Hampshire. He returned to private life in 1815, and died at Roxbury, near Boston, in 1829, at the age of 78 years.

William Hull was born in Connecticut in 1753. He rose to the rank of major in the Continental army. Though severely censured for his surrender of Detroit in 1812, he was a good man, and distinguished for his bravery. He was appointed governor of the Michigan Territory in 1805. After the close of his unfortunate campaign he never appeared in public life. He died, near Boston, in 1825.

Isaac Hull was made a lieutenant in the navy in 1798, and in 1812 was commodore, in command of the United States frigate Constitution. He died in Philadelphia in February, 1843.

Isaac Shelby was born in Maryland in 1750. He entered military life in 1774, and went to Kentucky as a land surveyor in 1775. He engaged in the war of the Revolution, and was distinguished in the battle on King's Mountain, in October,

1780. He was made Governor of Kentucky in 1792, and soon afterward retired to private life, from which he was drawn in 1813. He died in 1826.

James Winchester was born in Maryland in 1756. He was made a brigadier in 1812; resigned his commission in 1815, and died in Tennessee in 1826.

Green Clay was born in Virginia in 1756, and was made a brigadier of Kentucky volunteers early in 1813. He commanded at Fort Meigs, in 1813. He died in 1826.

Zebulon M. Pike was born in 1779. While pressing towards the capture of York, in 1813 (Toronto), the powder magazine of the fort blew up, and Gen. Pike was mortally wounded. He was carried on board the flag-ship of Commodore Chauncey, where he died, with the captured British flag under his head, at the age of 34 years.

John Chandler was a native of Massachusetts, and served as a general in the war of 1812. Some years after the war he was a United States Senator from Maine. He died at Augusta, in that State, in 1841.

General Wilkinson was born in Maryland in 1757, and studied medicine. He joined the Continental army at Cambridge, in 1775, and continued in service during the war. He died near the city of Mexico, in 1825, at the age of 68 years.

General Armstrong was born in Pennsylvania in 1758; served in the war of the Revolution; was Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania; Minister to France in 1804; Secretary of War in 1813, and died in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1843.

General John Coffee was a native of Virginia. He did good service in the war of 1812, and in subsequent campaigns among the Indians. He died in 1834.

James Lawrence was a native of New Jersey, and received a midshipman's warrant at the age of 16. He is remembered by every American, as the author of those brave words: "Don't give up the ship." On this occasion he was wounded while commanding the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, and the engagement took place in 1814. He died four days after receiving the wound, at the age of thirty-one.

Commodore David Porter was among the most distinguished of the American naval commanders. He was a resident minister of the United States in Turkey, and died near Constantinople, in March, 1843.

Jacob Brown was born in Pennsylvania in 1775. He engaged in his country's service in 1813, and soon became distinguished. He was made major-general in 1814. He was commander-in-chief of the United States army in 1821, and held that rank and office when he died in 1838.

George Izard was born in South Carolina in 1777. He was a general, and made military life his profession. After the war he left the army. He was Governor of Arkansas Territory in 1825, and died at Little Rock, Ark., in 1828.

Alexander Macomb was born in Detroit in 1782, and entered the army at the age of seventeen years. He was made a brigadier in 1814. In 1835 he was commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and died in 1841.

Thomas M'Donough was a native of Delaware, and a commodore in the navy. He was twenty-eight years of age at the time of the engagement at Plattsburg. The State of New York gave him one thousand acres of land on Plattsburg Bay for his services. He died in 1825, at the age of thirty-nine years.

Commodore Barney was born in Baltimore in 1759. He entered the naval service of the Revolution in 1775, and was active during the whole war. He bore the American flag to the French National Convention in 1796, and entered the French service. He returned to America in 1800, and took part in the war of 1812, and died at Pittsburgh in 1818.

Samuel Smith, the commander of Fort Mifflin in 1777, was born in Pennsylvania in 1752. He entered the Revolutionary army in 1776, served as a general in command when Ross attacked Baltimore in 1814. Afterward represented Baltimore in Congress, and died in April, 1839.

Edmund P. Gaines was born in Virginia in 1777. He entered ihe army in 1799, and rose gradually until he was made major-general for his gallantry at Fort Erie in 1814. He remained in the army until his death, in 1849.

Henry Atkinson was a native of South Carolina, and entered the army as a captain in 1808. He was retained in the army after the war of 1812, was made adjutant-general, and was finally appointed to the command of the western army. He died in Jefferson Barracks, in June, 1842.

Henry Clay was born in Virginia in 1775. He became a lawyer at Richmond, and at the age of twenty-one he established himself in his profession at Lexington, Ky. He first appeared in Congress, as Senator, in 1806, and from that period his life was chiefly devoted to the public service. He died in Washington City, while United States Senator, in 1852.

Thomas S. Jesup was born in Virginia in 1778. He was a brave and useful officer during the war of 1812, and was retained in the army. He was breveted major-general in 1828, and was succeeded in command in Florida by Colonel Zachary Taylor in 1838. He died in Washington City.

Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1782. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1805. He commenced his political career in Congress in 1818. He was in public employment a greater portion of the remainder of his life, and was the most distinguished statesman of his time. He died at Marshfield, Mass., in October, 1852.

Major Brown was born in Massachusetts in 1788; was in the war of 1812, and was promoted to major in 1843. He was wounded in the Mexican war by the

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

CLOTH HOUSE.

BORM, CHARLES, Cloth House, S. E. cor. Arch and Sixth sts.

CLOTHING.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE, Men and Boys' Clothing, Excelsior Hall, 2d & Market.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Clothing Establishment,

S. W. cor. 10th & Chestnut sts.

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1602. D. MITCHELL'S 1602.

GREAT CENTENNIAL CLOTHING HALL,

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MITCHELL, J. Clothing, 1327 Ridge avenue.

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Central Clothing Bazaar,

1518 RIDGE AVENUE, Philadelphia, where you will find a large assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing constantly on hand. N. B.—Custom Work promptly attended to—a perfect fit guaranteed

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ALCORN & BAKER,

FLOUR and GRAIN

Commission Merchants

2029, 2031, 2033, and 2035 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AMBLER, L. J. & CO. Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants, 56 N. Water st.

bursting of a bombshell, and died on the 9th of May, 1846. He was 58 years of age.

William J. Worth (General) was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1794; was a gallant soldier during the war of 1812; was retained in the army, and for his gallantry at Monterey, during the Mexican war, was made a major-general, by brevet, and received the gift of a sword from Congress. He was of great service during the whole war with Mexico. He died in Texas, in May, 1849.

John Ellis Wool (General) was a native of New York. He entered the army in 1812, and soon rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, for gallant conduct on Queenstown Heights in 1812. He was breveted brigadier in 1825, and for gallant conduct at Buena Vista, in 1847, was breveted major-general.

Winfield Scott was born in Virginia in 1786. He was admitted to law practice at the age of twenty years. He joined the army in 1808, was made lieutenant-colonel in 1812, and passed through the war that ensued with great honor to himself and his company. He was breveted major-general in 1814, and was made general-in-chief of the army in 1841. His successes in Mexico greatly added to his laurels, and he was considered one of the greatest captains of the age. He was made lieutenant-general in 1855.

Stephen W. Kearney was a native of New Jersey. He was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812. He was breveted a brigadier in 1846, and major-general in December the same year, for gallant conduct in the Mexican War. He died at Vera Cruz, in October, 1848, at the age of fifty-four years.

David E. Twiggs was born in Georgia, in 1790. He was a major at the close of the war of 1812, and was retained in the army. He was breveted major-general after the battle at Monterey and for his gallantry there received a gift of a sword from Congress.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS
IN EACH STATE.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
California	6
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	11
Illinois	21
Indiana	15
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Maine	7
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5

Missouri	15
Mississippi	8
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	9
New York	35
North Carolina	10
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Vermont	5
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	10

Descriptions of Illustrations.

Agricultural Building.—(Page 27.) The materials used for this building are glass and wood. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 540 feet by 820 feet, covering a space of about ten acres. It consists of a large nave, crossed by three transepts, both nave and transept being composed of Howe truss arches of a Gothic form. The nave is 820 feet in length by 125 feet in width, with a height of 75 feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is of the same height, and a breadth of 100 feet, the two end transepts 70 feet high and 80 feet wide.

Arkansas Building.—(Page 215.) This building is a pavilion, with offices and retiring rooms, covering an area of over 5,000 square feet. The shape of the building is octagonal; the columns are placed in a circle, 82 feet in diameter; the ceiling is spherical, and an octagonal dome is placed on the top of the roof; the top of the dome is 50 feet above the floor line. The roof construction is of iron; the sides of wood and glass.

Art Exhibition Hall.—(Page 53.) The building is in the modern form. The materials are granite, glass, and iron. No wood is used in the construction. The building is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and 59 feet in height. The dome is 150 feet from the ground. It is of glass and iron, and of a unique design. It terminates in a colossal bell, from which the figure of Columbia rises with protecting hands. A figure of colossal size stands at each corner of the base of the dome. These figures typify the four quarters of the globe. The building cost $1,500,000.

Brattle Square Church. — Boston (Page 161), was first built in 1699, was taken down in 1772, and the building just demolished, erected on the same spot, was dedicated on the 25th of July, 1773. During the Revolution the pastor, who was a patriot, was obliged to leave Boston,

services were suspended, and the British soldiers used the building as a barrack. A cannon-ball from a battery in Cambridge, or from a ship of war in Charles river, struck the church, and this memento of the glorious contest was afterwards built into the external wall of the church, above the porch. The old church was sold in 1871, and the last service was held in it July 30th of that year. The ancient pulpit, the old bell, the organ, the historic cannon-ball, and some other mementos, were reserved at the sale. A large business block now occupies the site of the church.

Bridge between New York and Brooklyn.—(Page 47.)—Total length, 5,878 feet, total height above high tide, 268 feet. The bridge is now in course of construction, and, up to the present time, the abutments are only about completed. It is impossible to approximate the time when the work will be finished, as it depends upon appropriations, from time to time, from New York and Brooklyn, to defray the expenses.

Bunker Hill Monument—(Page 137)—marks the spot where the first real battle of the Revolution was fought. It is 221 feet high. The corner stone was laid by Gen. Lafayette, June 17, 1825, and Daniel Webster delivered one of his most memorable orations on the occasion. The monument was completed in 1842, and was dedicated June 17, 1843, in the presence of the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.—(Page 125.)—The hall is situated on Chestnut street, a few paces east from Fourth, Philadelphia. On the 5th of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress met in this hall, and begun their deliberations, which resulted in the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The building is owned by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, an organization which has maintained its existence since 1724 up to the present time. The hall was built in the year 1771.

Carriage and Wagon Building.—It is built of wood and iron, and lighted principally by skylights. It is 345 feet long and 230 wide. The exhibits by American manufacture number over one hundred; English, 45; France, 36; and Germany and Italy each one.

Casino.—(Page 71.)—A handsome structure, situated near the Broadway entrance, in Central Park, New York. It is a great place of resort for refreshments by visitors.

City Hall, Boston.—(Page 143.)—The corner stone was laid on the 22d of December, 1862—the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The amount first appropriated was $160,-000, but before the building was occupied the actual cost was more than half a million dollars. The building was completed and dedicated on the 18th of September, 1865. The tablet in the wall, back of the first landing, perpetuates in beau-

tifully worked marble, the statement that the dedication took place on the 17th of September. This day would have been highly appropriate for the ceremony, being the two-hundredth and thirty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, had it not fallen on Sunday. The ceremony was accordingly postponed until the following day.

City Hall, New York.—(Page 59.)—Constructed of white marble, 216 feet long and 105 feet wide. Commenced in 1803, and was eight years in building, and for many years was the most elegant structure in America. The tower surmounting the edifice formerly contained a bell weighing 9,000 pounds, which was removed several years ago.

Connecticut State Building.—Is of the Dutch Colonial style; 30 feet front by 40 feet deep, with a wing 10 feet by 20. The lower part of the outside of the building is constructed of scollop-fashioned shingles, and the upper part is lathed and plastered. A massive stone chimney protrudes from the roof, and the front is relieved by an old-fashioned porch.

Delaware State Building.—(Page 265.)—Is 54 by 34 feet in size, and two storeys high. It is built in the Swiss Gothic style of architecture, composed of wood entirely from the State of Delaware. It is occupied by the State Commissioners, the first floor being used as reception rooms, while the second floor is devoted to business purposes.

Department of Public Comfort.—(Page 319.)—This building is located directly opposite the main entrance to the Centennial grounds, and is used for a general reception room. It has a frontage of over 275 feet, by an average depth of about one hundred feet, and is of an ornamental character, with verandahs, and well lighted and ventilated rooms. The building contains one very large principal reception room, ladies' parlor, coat, baggage and umbrella room, lunch counter, barber shop, ladies hair-dressing room, lavatories, closets, &c. The whole under the supervision of W. Marsh Kassen, manager; C. Vallette Kassen, secretary, and J. H. Simmons, treasurer.

English Commissioners' Building and Staff Quarters.—(Pages 185 and 307.)—The Commissioners' buildings covers an area of about 5,000 superficial feet, and is used by the officers of the British commissions and the commissions from Canada and the many British colonies throughout the world. The staff quarters, which has an area of 1,200 feet, is used as the residence of the staff of the British portion of the exhibition. The buildings are of the picturesque half-timbered style of architecture, so much in vogue during the sixteenth century.

Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty."—(Page 167.)—This building was presented to Boston by Peter Faneuil. It was erected in 1742, destroyed by fire in 1761, and immediately thereafter was rebuilt by the vote of the town. In 1805 it

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

DENTISTS.

FINE, JOHN M. Dentist,
219 Vine street.

DENTAL DEPOT.

JUSTI, H. D. Dental Depot,
516 Arch street.

DIE SINKER.

MORIN, ANTHONY, Die Sinker and Seal Engraver, 101 S. 8th street.

SULLIVAN, J. & J. Manufacturers of Cutting Dies, Rear of 220 N. Second.

DRAIN PIPES.

MORGAN, W. S. Cement Drain Pipe,
S. E. cor. 30th and Chestnut sts.

DRESS REFORM GOODS.

ELLISS, MRS. A. B. Fashionable Modiste & Dress Reform Goods, 927 Chestnut.

DRUGGISTS.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Wholesale Druggists, 528 Arch street.

MARSHALL, J. D. & BROS. Drugs and Medicine, 1215 Market street.

MOORHEAD, W. W. Druggist,
818 Arch street.

ROCHE, E. M. Druggist,
601 South Fifteenth st.

SMART, THOMAS H. Druggist,
1021 Girard ave.

WEAVER J. THORNTON, Druggist,
1341 Ridge ave.

DRY GOODS.

EASTBURN, JAMES C. & CO. Dry Goods, 800 and 802 Arch st.

KETLER, J. H. & CO. Dry Goods and Notions, 1815 Ridge ave.

KING, B. L. Fancy Dry Goods,
2022 Ridge ave.

LEE, E. R. Dry Goods,
808 Arch st.

MILLER, C. C. Dry Goods and Trimmings, 2069 Ridge ave.

SHELMIRE, W. H. Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Merino Underwear, 1624 Ridge av.

DYER AND SCOURER.

ALBEDYLL, CHAS. Dyer and Scourer, 35 N. Sixth st., 1027 Walnut st.

was enlarged to its present size, and until 1822 all town meetings of Boston were held within its walls. The hall is 76 feet square and 28 feet high. It is never let for money, but is at the disposal of the people, whenever a sufficient number of persons, complying with certain regulations, ask to have it opened. By a provision in the charter of Boston, it is forbidden the sale or lease of the hall.

Hall of Photographic Art Association.—(Page 101.)—The dimensions of this building are 240 feet long by 75 feet wide, and 20 feet is the height of the walls. In order that there may be plenty of light, the roof is composed entirely of glass. It cost $26,000, which was contributed by the photographers of America. The building is devoted exclusively to the exhibition of American and foreign photographic art.

Horticultural Hall.—(Page 41.)—The building is 383 feet long, 193 feet wide, and 72 feet high to top of the lantern. It is illuminated by 3,500 burners. Thirty-five acres of ground surround the building, which is devoted to horticultural purposes.

Illinois State Buildings.—(Page 225.)—This building is a handsome structure, and reflects great credit to the State. Its dimensions are 40 by 60 feet, a story and a half high, with a French roof. It is the headquarters for visitors from Illinois, and offers a welcome to strangers from all parts of the country.

Independence Hall.—(Page 245.)—Independence Hall, erected on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, was commenced in 1729, and finished in 1734. The Continental Congress first met in this building on the 10th of May, 1775, and it was here they declared themselves free and independent. The first thing that strikes the eye on entering is the quaint desk-table on which the Declaration was signed; behind it is the old-fashioned, stately chair occupied by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress; ranged around the walls are twelve of the original chairs used by members. The original draft of the Declaration of Independence, *in Jefferson's handwriting, as interlined by Franklin and Adams*, is also here, together with oil painting portraits of just forty of the forty-six signers. For view of interior of building, see page 203.

Indiana State Building.—(Page 89.)—This building is constructed of a combination of wood and other building materials, a frame of wood being the support of the building and roof, to which an outer wall of brick, stone, terracotta, iron, and coal can be attached. There are three entrances by four broad steps to the front and side porches, and an open-roofed balcony is extended from each side entrance to the front entrance. The assembly hall is a grand auditorium for miscellaneous gatherings. It is in the form of an irregular cross, 55 feet at its longest angle, and has about 1,400 feet of floor. From the level of the ceilings

T

of the side rooms it is spanned by a truss-arched roof at a height of 24 feet above the centre of the hall. It is lighted by the rotunda above, and an ornamental fountain plays in the centre below. On the walls are 200 tablets, of which number 92 are used by the counties of the State for the general statistics of each county, and the remainder are given to individuals or firms. There are also committee rooms, a ladies' parlor, invalids' room, post office, telegraph office, baggage room, gentlemen's parlor, and the building is a place where any citizen of the State can be at home, to entertain friends and dispatch business. The whole is surmounted by a handsome truss roof, from the top of whose arches a lighted open rotunda of glass and wood rise, crested with metallic ornaments and statues. The entire cost of the building was $10,000.

Japanese Building.—(Page 235.)—This building is regarded as the finest piece of carpenter-work ever seen in this country. The wood of which it is built is most beautifully grained, and as smooth as satin. Every portion of the building is most carefully fitted together, and the carving is truly wonderful. Some of our more progressive mechanics were inclined to ridicule the leisurely manner in which the Japanese workmen labored, but they find that if the work was done slowly, it was done remarkably well.

Judges' Hall.—(Page 179.)—The extreme dimensions of this building are 152 feet long by 114 feet wide. In the centre is a large and well-lighted hall for public meetings, lectures, &c., and which is used by scientific and other societies holding their meetings in Philadelphia. Another and smaller hall is appropriated to meetings of the Centennial Commissioners, and if necessary the two halls can be thrown together, with accommodations for 700 persons. The gallery above furnishes accommodation for ladies. A series of rooms is arranged for the accommodation of the judges, each department having its own room, with every convenience.

Kansas and Colorado State Building—(Page 107) occupies a plot of ground 132 by 132 feet. The building is an ornamental cottage, with a large circular hall in the centre. Commodious apartments radiate in four directions from the central room, with numerous large private offices at their intersections.

Main Exhibition Building.—(Page 14.)—This is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1,880 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width. The framework is of iron. The foundations consist of 672 stone piers. The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at 45 feet above the ground, the interior height being 70 feet. Upon the corners of the building there are four towers 75 feet in height, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances there is a lower roof

introduced, showing a cornice 24 feet above the ground. Small balconies, or galleries of observation, have been provided in the four central towers of the building, at the heights of the different stories. This edifice cost $1,420,000, exclusive of drainage, water-pipe, plumbing, painting, and decoration.

Machinery Hall.—(Page 65.)—This building was very rapidly built, showing the wonderful energy of American mechanics. It was commenced April 13th, 1875, and, on the 5th day of July following, it was so far completed as to enable a monster gathering of 50,000 people to assemble beneath its roof, to celebrate, in appropriate manner, the natal day of our independence. The building is 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, with an annex on the south side of 208 by 210 feet. The entire area covered is 558,440 square feet, or 1,282 acres, exclusive of the upper floors. Sixteen lines of shafting, running almost the entire length of the building, and counter-shafts introduced into the aisles, at almost every point, are placed in position. Twelve lengths of the shafting is run at a speed of 120 revolutions, and four lengths at a speed of 240 revolutions per minute. Cost of structure, $722,000.

Masonic Temple, corner Sixth avenue and 23rd street, New York.—(Page 35.)—Built of Rhode Island granite, fireproof, on a lot 100 x 140 feet, five stories high, with a dome 50 feet square, and rising 155 feet above the pavement. The Grand Lodge Hall, 84x90 feet, and 30 feet high, will seat 1,200. The fifth story is devoted exclusively to the Knights Templars, add is believed to be the most complete ever constructed. Corner-stone was laid in June, 1870, and was four years in building. Lot cost $340,000, and building nearly half a million.

Massachusetts State Building.—(Page 149).—Built after the style of houses that were common in colonial times. The building is one and a half stories high, with dormer windows and light fancy verandahs. It is 85 by 70 feet in dimensions.

Mississippi State Building.—This building has a front of 40 feet with a depth of 36, two stories high. The outside of the building is covered entirely with hickory bark, interspersed with panels laid in diagonal style. The roof is tin and the eaves are draped with hill moss from the State of Mississippi. There are 68 different varieties of wood used in the building, all from the State it represents. It has four rooms, two for the use of male visitors, and two for ladies—one for a ladies' parlor and the other a dressing room.

New Jersey State Building.—(Page 315).—This building is a frame structure, with tile roofing. Its dimensions are 82 feet in length by 42 in width, and two stories in height, with attic and observatory. On one side there is a large chimney, costing $800, containing specimens of all the fancy brick manufactured in New Jersey. The entire cost of the building was $8,000.



ENGLISH STAFF QUARTERS, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

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The above is a handsome sideboard, with refrigerator and water cooler combined. They are the most perfect in the world, and an ornament to any dining-room, being perfectly dry; and for usefulness and elegance have no equal, and need only to be seen to be appreciated.

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PHILADELPHIA.

New Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.—(Page 281).—Is situate northeast corner Broad and Filbert streets. The corner-stone was laid June 24, 1868, and was dedicated to the brethren of the order, September 26, 1873. The building is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, in style of the Norman school, two stories and entresal, with pinnacles and towers. Main tower 240 feet from the base, foundation 31 feet below the level of the street. The cost of building the Temple was $1,540,000.

New Post Office, Boston.—(Page 131).—The corner-stone was laid on the 16th of October, 1871. Our sketch shows the post office as it is, it has a front of over two hundred feet on Devonshire street, occupying the whole square between Milk and Water streets, and it is, sooner or later, to be extended to Congress street. The government has never before owned the building in which the Boston post office was located. The upper stories of the new post office are occupied by the sub-treasury, The building was completed and occupied early in 1875. The entire cost to the government exceeded three million dollars.

New Post Office, Philadelphia.—(Page 291.)—This building, now in course of erection, is to occupy the entire space on the west side of Ninth street, from Chestnut to Market streets. The building will probably cost $6,000,000.

New City Buildings, Philadelphia.—(Page 285.)—These buildings are situated on Penn Square. They cover an area of nearly 4½ acres, and consist of one building, surrounding an interior court yard. The north and south fronts measure 470 feet; the east and west 486½ feet in their extreme length.

New York State Building.—(Page 83.)—Is 30x60 feet, with spacious square bays in each end, which extend to roof, while a portico 13:6 wide extends across street front. The first floor contains two rooms, one for ladies and one for gentlemen, with retiring and private consultation rooms, etc. In the hall a winding stair case ascends to second floor, which contains two parlors and several private apartments. From this floor the staircase continues to attic floor, thence to the cupola. The interior is trecated in soft gay colors, and with its many irregular features, ranks among the handsomest structures of its size on the ground. Messrs. Croff & Camp, of Saratoga, N. Y., were the architects.

Ohio State Building.—(Page 209.)—It is the most substantial of the State buildings. It is built of sandstone, furnished by the proprietors of the various quarries in Ohio. Some of the stones are very beautiful, and the colors are tastefully blended together. Each course of stone is from a different quarry, and twenty-one quarries are represented in the like number of layers from the ground to the eaves. The building is two stories, with high roof. It is 60 feet wide and 58 feet deep, including the front porch. A

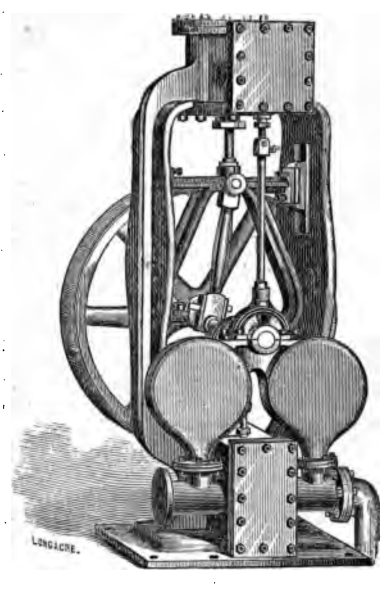
verandah 12 feet wide runs on each side and in rear of the building, that on the east being covered with a porch without columns—the other porches having supporting columns. A hallway 9 feet wide and 46 feet long runs through the centre of the building, on each floor, on each side of which are committee, reception, retiring, and other suitable rooms.

Old Independence Bell.—(P. 277.)—The bell, originally cast in England in 1751, at a cost of one hundred pounds sterling, was ordered to be of 2,000 pounds weight. Before it was properly hung it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper to try the sound, and was recast by Pars & Stow of Philadelphia. It was hung again in June, 1753. It contains the following inscription: "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the City of Philadelphia, 1752;" also, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof." The most important event connected with the bell is, that it rang to proclaim the birth of a nation, and the freedom of the American people from British oppression. It was broken in ringing for a fire.

Pennsylvania Commissioners' Building.—(Page 197.)—It is a wooden gothic building, 98 by 55 feet. It is surrounded by a tasteful piazza, six feet wide, and is ornamented with a central tower, flanked on each side by two smaller octagonal towers. The height to the eaves is 22 feet, to the peak of the roof 39 feet, and to the top of the central tower 65 feet. The main hall is 30 by 50 feet, on the right of which are two rooms 20 by 20 feet each, intended for ladies' and gentlemen's parlors, beautifully fitted up, and having dressing rooms and other conveniences attached. On the left are two committee-rooms, 20 by 27 feet. The State of Pennsylvania appropriated $15,000 for its erection. It is the headquarters of the Pennsylvania State Commission.

Penn's Treaty with the Indians.—(Page 271.)—Although historians differ as to the precise locality where this treaty took place, it is pretty generally conceded to have occurred under the great elm tree at Shakamaxon, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in the year 1682. This treaty was never broken for a period of forty or fifty years, and, during all that time the scalping knife and tomahawk was sheathed in peace with the white men of Penn's treaty.

Photograph Art Studio. — (Page 259.)—It is a very handsome structure of wood and plaster, and is of a highly decorative style of architecture. It is one story high, situated on a terrace three feet above grade. The front portion of the building is reached by a wide stairway, and comprises a wide vestibule and reception-room, and on each of the latter a gallery 22 feet square, for the exhibition of photographs. There are public and private offices, dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and all the appurtenances of a first-class photographic gallery on a large scale.



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Grain, Oil, or Molasses will not stop the Pump from Working.

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1114 and 1116 Beach Street, Philadelphia.

N. R. STOUT,

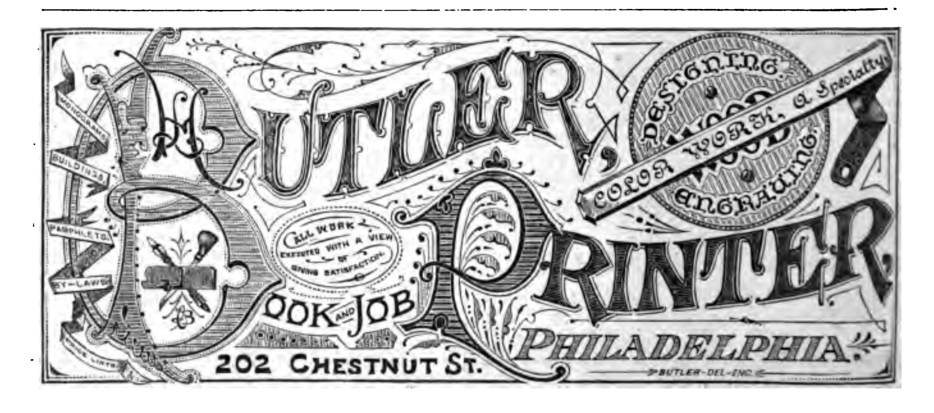
GENERAL PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

252 NORTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.





MICHIGAN STATE BUILDING, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

Rhode Island State Building.—(P. 331.)—Is 21 by 42 feet, with an addition to the rear of 6½ feet by 19 feet, and an open porch in front 6 feet by 14 feet. There are in the building ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms, and a luggage room in the rear of entrance vestibule. It is built of solid timber, the frame-work showing on the outside. The roof is covered with Pennsylvania black slate. The interior is very plain, the rooms being sheathed with narrow boards, the joints running horizontally. The same material shows both inside and outside. No plaster has been used.

Shoe and Leather Building.—Its size is 160 feet wide and 314 feet deep. In shape the building forms a parallelogram. The materials of its construction are wood, glass, and iron, and the style of architecture strictly American. The interior of the building presents an open space 256 feet long and 160 feet wide. The roof is supported by columns 16 feet apart. The central section being a curve 80 feet wide of the Howe truss pattern, over which is a Louvre ventilator 20 feet wide, and running the entire length of the building, and 59 feet above the ground. The flagstaffs are 80 feet high, and the pavilions respectively 20 and 30 feet in height.

Spanish Building—(Page 297)—Is a handsome structure, built in an octagonal form, 50 feet in diameter. It is occupied as the headquarters of the Spanish engineers.

Swedish School House.—(P. 255.)—This building was erected by the government of Sweden. It is composed entirely of wood, either polished or oiled, and was brought from Sweden prepared to be put together upon the grounds. The most singular part of it is that it is impossible, on the exterior, to discover a nail or screw. The boards are beveled and so joined together that no seams are visible. It is intended to keep school there during the summer; genuine Swedish youths of both sexes, with teachers, will be brought over for that purpose.

The Old Elm (p. 173) was one of the chief objects of interest in *Boston Common*. This great tree was certainly the oldest known tree in New England. It was large enough to find a place on the map engraved in 1722, and on the branch broken off by the gale of 1860 could be easily counted nearly two hundred rings. It is surmised that the supposed witch, Ann Hibbens, was hanged upon it in 1656, and if so it could hardly have been less than twenty-six years old, which would make Old Elm as old as the town of Boston. There was an iron fence put around the tree in 1854. Great care was taken to preserve it, but the high wind of Feb. 15, 1876, blew down the old landmark. Hundreds of relic-seekers flocked to the Common to secure a piece of the old tree, and in a short time it was carried away root and branch. In April, 1876, there was another elm planted on the spot of the Old Elm, and is called the *Centennial Elm*.

The Washington Elm, Cambridge.—(P. 155.)—Not far from the college grounds stands one of the few famous trees of the country—the Washington Elm—the only known survivor of the ancient forest that originally covered all this part of Cambridge. It was under this tree that General George Washington took command of the Continental army, on the morning of July 3, 1775. A neat fence surrounds this giant of the ancient forests, and an inscription commemorates the important event which was the most interesting in its centuries of existence.

United States Government Building.—(P. 239.)—It is 480 feet long by 346 feet wide, and covers more than two acres. It exhibits a complete display of the progress of the government in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements since the earliest days of the Republic until the present time. In fact, in this building will be revealed to the visitor the practical working of nearly every department of the government, together with illustrations and comparisons of former times with the present, and a large collection of treasures and curiosities from both sea and land.

United States Post Hospital.—(Page 323.)—This building contains an exhibition of the medical department of the army, the apparatus and supplies employed in the care of sick and wounded soldiers. It is 125 feet front, surrounded by a piazza 10 feet wide, and consists of a central administration building with two wings, in each of which is a ward 45 by 25 feet, intended for twelve beds. All the other rooms are occupied with the exhibition of army and navy hospital supplies of every description.

Virginia State Building.—One-story log cabin, containing two rooms, representing the style of houses built by early settlers.

Washington when he took Command of the Army.—(Page 3.)—This picture is supposed to illustrate how Washington appeared when he took command of the army, under the Old Elm, at Cambridge, Mass., June 3, 1775.

Women's Pavilion.—(Page 113.)—This pretty structure has on display only articles which are the result of feminine skill and labor. The building covers an area of 30,000 square feet; it is of wood, roofed over by segmented trusses. It exhibits a nave and transept each 192 feet long and 64 feet wide, terminating in porches 8 by 32 feet. Four pavilions, each 48 feet square, occupy the angles formed by the nave and transept. The centre of the structure rises 25 feet above the exterior portions, and terminates with a cupola and lantern 90 feet from the ground. The entire superstructure rests on the exterior walls and four interior supporting columns. It contains, in addition to space for exhibits, toilet and reception rooms. The whole cost of the building, including internal decorations, is about $40,000. Built by money raised by women.



NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

West Virginia State Building.—(Page 327.)—Has a front of 59 feet, and a depth of 90 feet, which includes an exhibition room in the rear for the special display of the products of West Virginia. The building contains four rooms. Two on the first floor intended for business purposes and the reception of visitors, and two on the second floor for the accommodation of ladies. It is built entirely of wood, representing nine different varieties from the State of West Virginia.

NEW YORK

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

WHEN ESTABLISHED.

AUSTIN, ALONZO E. Provision, 1869.
BELDING BROTHERS & CO. Machine Silk, 1863.
BENDHEIM, D. Segar Manufacturer, 1869.
BENEDICT HALL & CO. Boots and Shoes, 1848.
BERGMAN, M. Confectioner, 1857.
BERTELING, T. & CO. Musical Instruments, 1848.
BESELS & CHASKEL, Toys, 1866.
BESSON & VANOLINDA, Grocers, 1870.
BIELING, JOHN H. Printer, 1870.
BLAKE, G. L. Straw Hat Bleachery, 1861.
BOWMAN, O. O. & Co. Fire Brick Works, &c. 1842.
BRADY, JOHN, Cooperage, 1872.
BRAUN, CHR. E. Jewelry Boxes, 1850.
BREWI, J. & CO. Office Furniture, 1864.
BROOK, ERNEST P. Lawyer, 1869.
BROOKS, EDWIN A. Boots and Shoes, 1848.
BUCHHEISTER, C. Costumer, 1853.
BURKHARD, THOMAS, Coppersmith, 1836.
BURROUGH, A. M. Photographer, 1863.
BURTON, W. W. Painting, 1859.
BURROWS, W. Model Maker, 1861.
CALENBERG, VAUPEL & CO. Pianos, 1858.
CARR, JAMES, Real Estate, 1850.
CARROLL, JAS. F. & SON, Tailors, 1850.
CASA ESPANOLA, Hotel, 1870.
CASE'S, O. D. SONS, Paper Hangings, 1850.
CASKEL & JACKSON, Clothiers, 1858.
CHARLES, EMRICH & CO. Clothing, 1831.
CODDINGTON, J. & I. Druggists, 1832.
COLONEL, R. Table Manufacturer, 1859.
CREEVY, THOMAS, Stoves and Ranges, 1866.
DAHLEM, W. Jewelry Cases, 1871.
DEAN, CHAS. A. Confectionery, 1839.
DEFIGANIERE, L. F. Human Hair, 1833.
DEGRAAF, Wm. Furniture, 1862.
DIETZ, R. E. Lamps and Lanterns, 1840.
EISKE, EDWARD, Military Trimmings, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

HATS AND CAPS.

LANGE, CHAS. P. Hat Manufacturer, 214 N. Second st.

Nickerson & Sons,

SILK AND CASSIMERE

Manufacturers,

No. 63 N. SECOND STREET.

WM. H. OAKFORD,

Fashionable

HATTER,

926 CHESTNUT STREET.

OAKFORD, Hatter and Furrier, 834 Chestnut st. Established 1827.

THOS. RICKERT & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS, Etc.,

No. 226 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

A. WARNECKE,

Manufacturer of

SILK, CASSIMERE, AND CLOTH

HATS.

ALSO CHAPEAUX.

No. 187 N. Eighth Street, Phila.

YEAGER & BERKENSTOCK,

Wholesale dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

AND LADIES' FURS,

257 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS.

CHARLES FREDERICKS,

Manufacturer of

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS,

No. 620 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS—*Con.*

ELLIS, C. R. Greenhouse Heaters, 1852.
ELY, WM. H. Solid Gold Rings, 1865.
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Geo. R. Jackson's Sons, 1839.
FARRELL, ED. Furniture, 1867.
FEICKERT, C. Material for Artificial Flowers, 1853.
FIELDING BROTHERS, Wagon Makers, 1851.
FOGG, S. L. Mattresses, 1845.
FREUND, N. Boots and Shoes, 1820.
GERRY, THOMAS A. Flag Manuf., 1838.
GODFREY, W. H. Corks, 1873.
GRAHAM, DORSETT & CO. Rosewood and Mahogany, 1845.
GRASS, L. A. Tailor, 1856.
GREEN, JOHN C. Hardware, 1858.
GROSS, CHAS. Meat Market, 1852.
HARMONY PRINT WORKS, 1844.
HARRIS & RUSSAK, Hats, Caps, and Furs, 1850.
HARROP, H. Device Signs, 1864.
HAYES, T. F. Silk Fringes, 1866.
HEIL & SUM, Show Cases, 1865.
HEMINWAY, M. & SONS, Silk Co., 1849.
HOFFMANN & FERSCH, Show Cases, 1853.
HOLLINGSHEAD. J. H. Electrotyper, 1847.
HOOD, JAMES, Carpenter, 1862.
HORN, CHAS. A. Emblem Signs, 1874.
HUMPHREYS, Mrs. Photographer, 1867.
HUNT, ALFRED, Jeweler, 1835.
IGELSTROM, J. R. Upholsterer, 1851.
ISAACSEN, ADOLPH. Vermin Destroyer, 1857.
JOECKEL, GEORGE, Tailor, 1855.
JORDAN, A. W. Photographer, 1846.
KAHN'S Museum of Anatomy, 1868.
KAUFMANN, A. & C. Chromos, 1850.
KENNEDY, WM. Confectionery, 1806.
KERN, PETER A. Engraver, 1872.
KEYS, JERRE E. Cooper, 1810.
KING, V. C. & C. V. Plaster Mills, 1839.
KONIG & SIMON, Musical Instruments 1857.
KRUTINA, F. Furniture, 1849.
LANGER, M. Jewelry, 1861.
LAUTER, F. Musical Instruments, 1849.
LEE, WM. H. Furniture, 1826.
LEO, SCHLESINGER & CO. Tin Toys, 1860.
LINZ, M. Looking Glasses, 1862.
LIPS & NATHAN, Cloth, 1858.
LUDEMAN, W. H. Watchmaker, 1873.
LUTHER, J. F. Masonic Jewelry, 1871.
MAGNIN, VE. J., GUEDIN & CO. Swiss Watches, 1817.
MEAD, WM. Looking Glasses, 1832.
MONKS, HENRY J. Show Cards, 1870.
MOULTON, CHAS. F. Cigars, 1869.
MOUNT'S, H. R. SON, Brush Manf. 1808.
NESBITT, HUGH, Painters' Supplies, 1821.
O'MALLEY, WM. Gents' Furnishing Goods, 1866.
PAPPENBERGER & TAUBALD, Pianos, 1876.
PERLEY, M. P. Clock Case Manuf'r, 1856.
PHELPS, E. A. jr. Teas, 1853.
POWELL, W. J. Flags, 1848.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC COMFORT, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

A. C. PAUL.
A. B. THOMPSON.

PAUL & THOMPSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH, CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, HAMS, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.

No. 34 NORTH WHARVES, between Market and Arch,

☞ *Consignments Solicited.*

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS—*Con.*

QUANZ, C. W. Paper Boxes, 1849.
QUINN, C. J. Painter, 1860.
RANDELL, JAS. Men's Furnishing Goods, 1854.
REMMEY, J. F. Turner in Ivory, 1788.
ROBINSON. R.W. & SON, Druggists, 1836.
ROTHSCHILD, H. Optician, 1858.
SACK, GEO. F. Saddlery Hardware, 1869.
SALDINI, PETER. Pewter Toys, 1867.
SAYRE, L. Rubber Stamps, 1871.
SCHAEFER, V. Market, 1849.
SCHAEHRER & DECKER, Cloth Sponges, 1850.
SCHORTAU, C. Machinist, 1862.
SCHWARTZ, N. Jewelry Cases, 1876.
SELLEW, T. G. Desks, 1827.
SEYMOUR, W. N. & CO. Hardware, 1816.
SHINDHELM, M. Human Hair Goods, 1866.
SMITH & McDOUGAL, Electrotypers, 1836.
SOCHEFSKY, WM. Leather Gimps, 1875.
SPIEGEL, C. & CO. Picture Frames, 1865.
STEWART & CO. Drain Pipes, 1861.
STITT, W. Sporting Gunpowder, 1856.
TAYLOR & CO. Coffin & Caskets, 1830.
TRUMBULL, MME, Millinery, 1860.
UHLIG & CO. Cloth Warehouse, 1873.
UNDERWOOD, M. C. Scales, 1862.
VICTOR, LUDWIG, Pocket Books, 1875.
VOYTITS, SIGISMUND, Printer, 1868.
VREELAND, C. Iron Works, 1852.
WEBER, JOHN, Book and Job Printer, 1850.
WELDON, JAMES, Wines & Segars, 1872.
WENMAN, JAMES F. & CO. Cotton Brokers, 1841.
WESTERVELT, Dr. R. H. Chiropodist, 1840.
WETHERBEE & MILLS, Real Estate, 1876.
WHITLOCK, WM. & CO. Ship Chandlers, 1812.
WILMURT, THOS. A. Looking Glass, 1848
WINTRAECKEN, A. & CO. Picture Frames, 1869.
WOOD, THOMAS, Lithographer, 1834.
WUTERICH, C. Machinist, 1853.
WYNKOOP, C. D. Printer, 1862.
ZIMMERMAN, CHAS. F. Picture Frames, 1862.

BOSTON

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

WHEN ESTABLISHED.

ALLEN & LAWLER, Engravers, 1861.
ALLEN & ROWELL, Photographers, 1856
ATWOOD & HERSEY, Clothiers, 1863.
ATWOOD, J. T. Conservatory of Dancing, 1863.
BAGULEY, J. H. & CO. Plumbers, 1876.
BAKER, NELSON, Bleachery, 1846.
BARNES, T. P. & SONS, Hardware, 1831.
BATES & CO. THOS. S. Engravers, 1875.
BEALS, COL. WM. Decorator, 1851.
BEALS, J. J. Clock Manufacturer, 1843.
BENARI, JOS. Boots and Shoes, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

HEATERS, RANGES, STOVES, &c.

FOGG, E. & M. Heater and Range M'frs. S. W. cor. 12th and Cherry sts.

PHIPPS, G. M'fr. Heaters and Ranges, and Tin Roofer, 2119 Ridge ave.

SMITH, J. W. Heaters and Ranges, 710 Girard ave.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, Philadelphia Homeopathic Pharmacy, 635 Arch st.

HORSE COLLAR MANUFACTORY

MURRAY, JOHN D. Horse Collar Manufactory, 238 S. Front st., Phila.

HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

HOTELS.

BINGHAM HOUSE, S. E. Corner Eleventh & Market st.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, Theo. Kannegieser, Prop'r, 728 Race street.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, S. E. Corner Ninth & Chestnut st.

EMERY, G. W. Farmers' and Butcher's Headquarters, 1820 Ridge ave.

GARDNER HOUSE, 1028 Chestnut. Lodgings for gentlemen at reasonable rates.

GIRARD HOUSE, N. E. Corner Ninth & Chestnut.

GLOBE HOTEL, Belmont Avenue, Near Exhibition Building.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Dillinger & Co., Prop'rs, 1311, 1313, & 1315 Market st.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE ASSOCIATION, 721 Arch street.

LA PIERRE HOTEL, Broad street, below Chestnut.

BOSTON

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS—*Con.*

BOWDEN SQUARE MARKET, 1876.
BOWDLEAR, S. G. & CO. Flour Merchants, 1790.
BOURNE, WM. & SON, Pianos, 1837.
BRABROOK, E. H. Furniture, 1838.
BRAY & HAYS, Foreign Groceries, 1812.
BREED, H. A. & SON, Paper Hanging, 1843.
BRINE, R. & G. R. Tailors, 1855.
BROOKS, BANCROFT & CO. Tags, 1864.
BROOKS & WALBRIDGE BROS. Furniture, 1835.
BROWN & SONS, JOHN I. Chemists, 1812.
BROWN, G. H. Carpenter, 1872.
BROWN, S. W. Furniture, 1869.
BRUCE, C. H. Window Shades, 1848.
BURNETT, JOS. & CO. Standard Preparations, 1845.
BURR, BROWN & CO. Upholstery, 1835.
BUSH, P. WM. Boots and Shoes, 1860.
CANNON, W. C., Printer & Publ'er, 1856.
CARY, C. K. Dining Rooms, 1876.
CHAMBERLIN, D. Adams House, 1861.
CHEENEY, J. W. Conservatory of Music, 1870.
CHENEY, MYRICK, HOBBS & CO. Druggists, 1832.
CREECH, H. C. Fancy Goods, 1868.
CROOME, GEO. & CO. Furniture, 1836.
CROWEL, BROTHER & CO. Paints, 1865.
COBB, C. D. & BROS. Teas, 1851.
COLLEY, B. E. & CO. Piano Forte, 1865.
CONTINENTAL CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT, 1857.
CORCORAN, L. M. Window Shades, 1869.
CUNNINGHAM B. P. & CO. Carpets, 1840.
DAVENPORT BROS. Sheet Music, 1868.
DENNISON & CO. Tag Manufactrs, 1844.
DIGHTON FURNACE CO. 1858.
EAGER, TOWER & CO. Oil Cloth'g, 1836.
EVERETT & SMALL, Agricultural Implements, 1865.
FLAHERTY, F. & CO. Piano Fortes, 1857.
FOGG, GEO. E. & CO. Fancy Goods, 1861.
FOSS & HALL, Life Insurance Co., 1852.
FREDERICK BROS., Paper Hangings, 1869.
FRIZZELL, WM. H. Engraver, 1874.
GERRISH & O'BRIEN, Furniture, 1865.
GOLDING & CO. Presses and Tags, 1868.
GOULARD, SMITH & CO. Provision Inspectors, 1865.
GRAHAM, M. H. Boots and Shoes, 1860.
GREEN & CO. Sign Painters, 1870.
GROSVENOR & RICHARDS, Porus Plasters, 1864.
HALFORD SAUCE CO. 1867.
HALL, THOMAS, Optician, 1840.
HATCH, H. B. Paper Wood Boxes, 1820.
HERRING & CO. Safes, Boston and New York, 1841.
HILDRETH, J. W. Tanners' Supplies, 1856.
HOBART, PETER, Carpenter. 1832.
HOLMES, W. A. & CO. Grocers, 1856.
HALL, CHAS. E. & CO. Marble Works, 1863.
JEWELL, GEO. M. Wheel Stock, 1875.
JOHNSON, G. S. & CO. Livery Stable, 1865.
JOHNSON & SMITH, Market, 1848.



A. ALBURGER, M.D.,

S. E. COR. THIRD AND THOMPSON STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

PROPRIETOR OF

Alburger's German Bitters,

PULMONIC SYRUP,

INFANT CARMINATIVE and WORM SYRUP.

DEPOT: S. E. COR. THIRD AND THOMPSON STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RIMBY & MADEIRA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Blinds, Doors,

AND CARPENTERS' MATERIAL,

1615 NORTH NINTH ST., Philadelphia.

AMMON RIMBY, Collegeville. **J. F. MADEIRA, 1339 N. Seventh St.**

New Era Life Insurance Company

OF 1876.

514 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FURNISHES THE

Cheapest and Safest Insurance Ever Granted.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK, President. G. D. BUSH, Vice President.
THORNTON CONROW, Treasurer. H. O. SPROGLE, Secretary.

The Keystone Clay Tobacco Pipe Works,

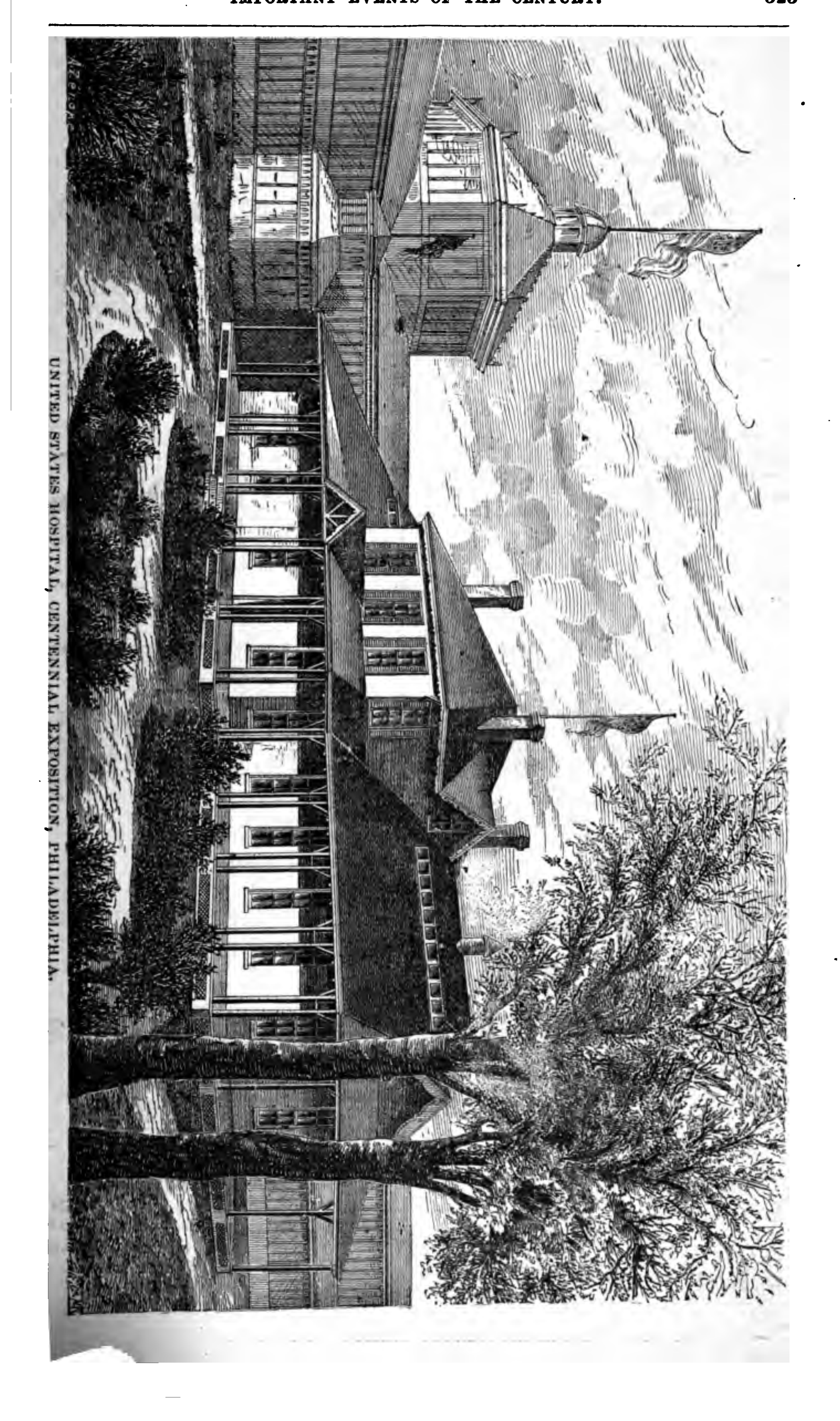
ESTABLISHED [TRADE  MARK.] . . . . . **1876.**

PENNINGTON, PRICE & CO.,

Store and Office : NO. 18 N. Seventh St., Philada.

The Best Material, Workmanship, and Full Count in each Box Guaranteed. Pipes Glazed or Packed in Assorted Styles to Order. Quality, Whiteness, and General Finish Equal to any Pipe in the Market.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON
ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS—*Con.*

KENEALY, JAMES, Tip Printer, 1868.
KENNEY, NEIL, Brewer, 1860.
KIMBALL, S. H. Children's Carriages, 1860.
KIRMS, C. Wig Maker, 1847.
LEAVITT, JOHN L. Flavors and Extracts, 1839.
LEAVITT, A. & CO., Shoe Machinery, 1874.
LELAND'S Pianoforte Rooms, 1841.
LILIENTHAL, A. L. & CO. Jewelers, 1864.
MARGOT BROS. Watch Case Manufacturers, 1861.
McPHAIL & CO., A. M. Pianos, 1856.
MEAD, MASON & CO. Builders, 1854.
MEANY, E. F. Marble Works, 1848.
MELLEN & TAPPAN, Crockery, 1855.
MILLER, R. A. Solar Printer, 1863.
MINGAY, EDW. Pattern Maker, 1856.
MOFFATT, C. A. & CO. Cigars, 1865.
MORRILL, F. M.D. Physician, 1840.
NASH, F. J. & Co., Groceries, 1852.
NORCROSS, MELLEN, & Co., China and Glassware, 1815.
NORLING, & BLOOM, Goldsmiths, 1867.
O'CONNOR, & Co., Tailors, 1851.
OSTRAM, C. Opera Glass Repairer, 1864.
PAGANI, P. Physician, 1862.
PALMER, PARKER, & Co., Veneers, 1833.
PARKER, JAMES, Hat Manufacturer, 1841.
PARSONS & FORREY, Furniture, 1864.
PEARL, EDWARD, Varnishes and Japans, 1865.
PERCIVAL, J. P. T. Pharmacist, 1862.
PICKENS, L. W. Planing Mill, 1826.
PITCHER, ANSON, Clothing, 1870.
POTTER, GEO. W. Restaurant, 1845.
PRATT, WM. & SONS, Jewelers, 1835.
QUINN, BROS. Carvers, 1868.
ROBERTS, W. A. Marble Works, 1845.
RODEN & TOWNSEND, Tailors, 1850.
ROWE BROS. Clothiers, 1871.
SAMPSON, J. F. & Co. Paper and Twine. 1855.
SARGENT, GEO. B. Press Manufacturer, 1854.
SCHMIDT, S. Shell Jewelry, 1867.
SCHNEIDER, H. H. Musical Instruments, 1869.
SHAW, WM. C. Sewing Machines, 1850.
SIMS, R. Show Cases, 1867.
SMITH & THAYER, Provisions, 1861.
SMITH & JACOBS, Builders, 1858.
SMITH & LYNCH, Greenhouse Boilers, 1869.
SMITH, C. A. & CO. Tailors, 1835.
STARK, JAMES H. Electrotyper, 1871.
STEFFENS, F. W. Meerschaum Pipes, 1868.
STEVENS, LANG & CO. Varnishes and Japans, 1832.
TAYLOR & BAILEY, Printers, 1866.
TRIFET, F. Foreign Postage Stamps, 1866.
ULMAN, WM. Bookbinder, 1825.
WATERMAN, C. D. & CO. Jewelers, 1856.
WHITE & KING, Varnishers and Polishers, 1856.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

HOTELS.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

N. B. THOMAS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
TIN, JAPANNED, and IRON WARE,
No. 827 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
A large assortment of Housekeeping Articles. Jobbing promptly attended to.

PORTER, ROBERT & SON, Housefurnishing Goods, 326 and 328 N. 2d street.

ICE CREAM FREEZER.



L. B. Justice,
Manufacturer of
SEAMEN'S Patent
Ice Cream Freezer.
Tubs, Cans, Moulds, &c.
S. E. Cor. 12th & Noble sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

INDIGO.

MACHETTE, SON & CO., Manufacturers of Indigo, 121 North Front st.

INSURANCE.

NEW ERA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 514 Walnut st.

INSULATED WIRES.

JOSIAH D. THOMPSON & BROS.,
Manufacturers of
INSULATED WIRES,
For telegraphic, magnetic, and philosophical purposes.
Also, telegraph office wires, plain, woven, braided, enameled, shellaced, waxed, &c., telegraph switch cords, conducting cords, pole cords, tinsel, &c., in all their varieties.
No. 29 N. Twentieth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

IRON WORKS.

GREEN, W. H., Manuf'r of Brass and Iron Cocks, &c., S. E. cor. Front & Market.

HILLEMANN & DORNEMANN, Iron Workers, 920 and 922 North Front st.

Arthur McArdle,
Iron Awning Frames
MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 511 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia.
Builders' wrought iron work. Cemetery lots enclosed.

POTTS, ALBERT, Iron Merchant, 234 and 236 North Front st.

J. WANFLEET,
DEALER IN OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, AND LEAD,
And Blacksmith's Tools. Second-hand Furniture and Stoves bought and sold. 609 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON
ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS—*Con.*

WIGHT & NEWELL, Stoves and Ranges, 1807.
WILKINSON, A. J. & CO. Hardware, 1842.
WILLIAMS & EVERETT, Engravings, etc., 1840.
WILLIAMS, CHAS. JR. Electrical Instruments, 1856.
WILLETS, DRAKE & CO. Desks, 1854.
WOODWARD & BROWN, Piano Fortes, 1843.

BROOKLYN

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

WHEN ESTABLISHED.

BLOCH, BENOIT, Photo. Artist, 1875.
BURROUGHS, H. F. & W. Building Materials, 1852.
CHASE & SON, Watches, &c., 1855.
COGER, GEO. W. Plumber and Gas Fitter, 1858.
COOPER & HOILE, Drain Pipe, 1857.
FRIEDRICHS, W. H. Wines and Liquors, 1869.
GLEASON, J. Cooling Collars for Lamps, 1875.
GODFREY, E. J. & SON, Marble Workers, 1837.
HARDICK, CHAS. B. Steam Pump, 1862.
HOWARD LUCY, Dyeing Establishment 1873.
HUTCHINSON, J. P. Plumber, 1856.
KIMBALL, JOHN W. Druggist, 1845.
MEYERS, FERD. Kindling Wood, 1859.
PYMM, S. J. Harness, 1848.
QUABACH, A. Smoked Fish, 1859.
RAY, M. B. Stoves, Ranges, &c., 1855.
ROSS, G. & SONS, Lumber, 1850.
ROSS, SYLVESTER, Lumber, 1865.
THE TRADESMEN'S COLLECTION BUREAU, 1869.
VAN DER WAAG, M. A. Confectioner, 1871.
VAN DYKE BROS. Mustard Mfrs., 1760.
VERITY, ELBERT, Lumber, 1866.

HOBOKEN

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

WHEN ESTABLISHED.

BESSON & MOUNT, Lumber, 1869.
BUSCH'S HOTEL, 1863.

PHILADELPHIA

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

WHEN ESTABLISHED.

ALBURGER'S German Bitters, 1856.
ALCORN & BAKER, Commission Merchants, 1871.
ALLEN'S J. J. SONS, Fertilizers, 1842.
ALLEN, GEO. W. Hair and Plaster, 1869.
AMBLER, L. J. & Co., Commission Merchants, 1872.
AMERICAN HOTEL, 1849.
ANDRESS, THOMAS J. & Co., Confectioner's Tools, &c., 1874.
ARNOLD, JAMES, Blank Book Manufacturer, 1872.
AULL, J. A. & Co., Teas, 1846.
BAILEY & JONES, Commission Merchants, 1856.
BALLARD & Co., Commission Merchants, 1864.
BAUGH & SONS, Fertilizers, 1854.
BAUGH, C. G. & WELL, Commission Merchants, 1869.
BARLOW, AVERILL, Furniture, 1866.
BEIRD, M. Shoe Manufacturer, 1876.
BELL, SAMUEL & SONS, Commission Merchants, 1870.
BIESTER, HENRY, Picture and Portrait Frames, 1855.
BITTERLICH, H. E. Picture Frames, 1875.
BOCKIUS, GEO. W. Brush Mfr. 1818.
BOOTH, GEO. & CO., Tin Toys, 1848.
BOYD, WHITE & CO. Carpetings, etc. 1849.
BRESLIN, JOHN, Wines & Liquors, 1860.
BROMLEY BROS. Carpet Mfrs. 1869.
BROWN, DAVID S. & CO. Commission Merchants, 1821.
BROWN, GEO. W. Commission Merchant, 1875.
BRUNSWICK, R. Importer of Watches, 1869.
BYRNES, JOHN J. Carpets, 1866.
BUMM, WILLIAM & SON, Salt Dealers, 1840.
CATTELL, ALEX. G. & CO. Commission Merchants, 1853.
CATON, JOHN H. Oak Cooper, 1806.
CHESEBROUGH, A. F. & CO. Pork Packers, 1840.
CLAGHORN & CO. Provisions, 1856.
CLYMER, A. T. Chairs, 1874.
CONKLE, HARRY C. Cotton Dress Cords 1833.
CUMMING'S, R. P. SON, Tin Roofing, 1800.
DAVEY, JOHN, Brass Goods, 1856.
DAVIS, O. W. Hardware, 1860.
DAVIS, M. A. SONS, Furniture, 1854.
DILLINGER & CO. Great Western Hotel, 1876.
DOUGLASS BROS. Marble Works, 1874.
EISELE BROS. Florists, 1870.
ELKINTON, J. S. & T. Manufacturers of Soap and Sal Soda, 1831.
EMSLEY, WM. & BRO. Woolen Yarns, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

LAMPS.

BUDDY, W. Dealer in Lamps, 919 Ridge avenue.

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

LAND PLASTER.

HARRIS, J., CAMPBELL & CO., Land Plaster, Fairmount Ave. Wharf, Phila.

LAPIDARY.

BOHRER, WILLIAM, Lapidary, 330 Chestnut street.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

DE LONG, BROS., Dealers in Leather, Hides, and Oils, 422 North 3d st., Phila.

SMITH, E. A. & BRO. Leather Works, 929 North 3d street.

LIME, HAIR, AND PLASTER.

MAXWELL, HUGH & CO. Shell Lime, 2215 Hamilton street.

LINENS.

CONRAD, CHAS. & SON, Importers Scotch and Irish Linens, 206 Chestnut st.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

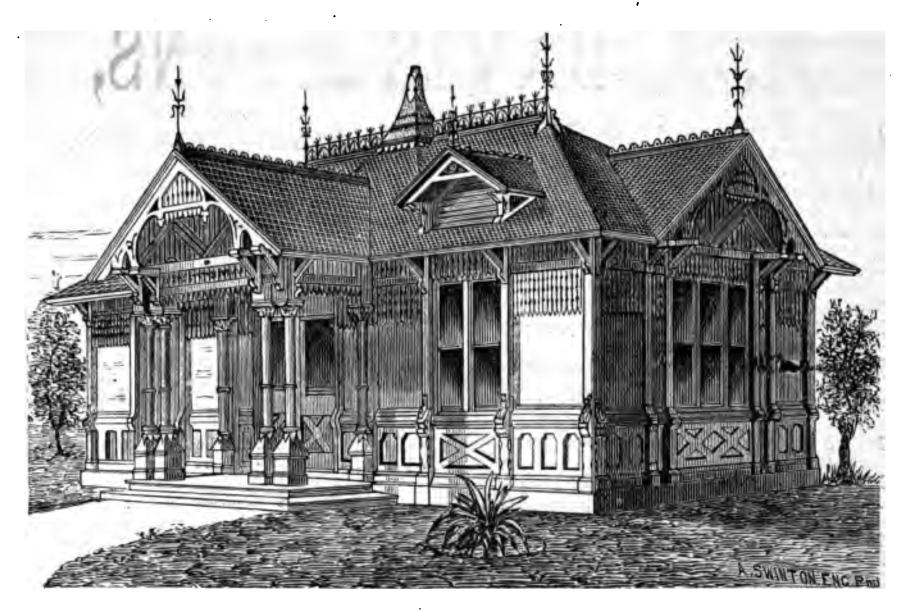
LEONHARDT, THEO. & SON, Commercial Lithographers, 324 Chestnut street.

V. QUARRE CO. Lithographers, and Lamp and Gas Shades, 832 & 834 arch st.

PHILADELPHIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS—*Con.*

EVANS, G. & CO. Military Uniforms, 1861.
FIRTH & BROTHERS, Providence Dye Works, 1867.
FISK, L. H. Canvas Printer, 1854.
FITZER, EDWARD & SON, Saddlery Hardware, 1840.
FOSTER, J. A. Artificial Limbs, 1864.
FOULK, S. C. Carpets, 1870.
GARDNER & CO., Car Seats, 1870.
FREDERICKS, CHARLES, Hatters' Trimmings, 1871.
GARRETT & BUCHANAN, General Paper Dealers, 1865.
GARRETT, C. S. Paper Manufact'r, 1851.
GARRETT & SON, Silver Plated Ware, 1856.
GAVIT PAPER MACHINE WORKS, Paper Machinery, 1835.
GEILFUSS, H. H. Confectioner, 1861.
GIBSON, JAMES M. Metalic Roofer, 1840.
GOULD'S, M. SONS, Stair Rods, 1832.
GRAHAM, W. H. & CO. Liquor Dealers, 1872.
GREEN, W. H. Iron Works, 1863.
GUSTINE, P. P. & SONS, Furniture, 1846.
GUTGESELL, JOHN B. Mathematical Instruments, 1861.
HARLAN, GEO. W. Neck Tie Shields, 1867.
HARLAN, GEO. W. Shepley's Baking Powder, 1872.
HARRIS, J. C. & CO. Land Plaster, 1851.
HARVEY & FORD, Ivory Goods, 1853.
HAY & CO. Fruit Jars, 1858.
HENSHALL, J. Machinist, 1865.
HENTZ, WILLIAM A. Liquors, 1860.
HICKMANN, CHAS. Tailor, 1864.
HILLEMANN & DORNEMANN, Iron Workers, 1861.
HINCHMAN, HOWARD & SON, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, 1845.
HOLLIS, EDWARD A. Hardware, 1871.
HORNER, A. JR. Bedstead Manufacturer, 1860.
HOUPT, LEWIS, Coal, 1861.
HOYT, F. A. & CO., Clothing, 1844.
HUBLEY, E. B., Oils, 1865.
HUNSBERGER, J. M., Picture Frames, 1875.
HUNT & WHITTAKER, Blank Books and Stationery, 1864.
IVINS, DEITZ & MAGEE, Carpetings, 1865.
JAEGER, JULIUS W. Shirts, 1864.
KARCHER'S D. M. SONS, Furniture, 1856.
KAUT, FRYMIER & EDWARDS, China, Glass, and Queensware, 1815.
KELLY & BUCK, Saw and Turning Mill, 1875.
KEYSTONE CORK WORKS, 1850.
KNIGHT, C. P. & BRO., Provisions, 1865.
KNOWLES, L. & CO., Commission Merchants, 1835.
KOEHLER, J. G. House Furnishings, 1857.
KOHLER, G. A. & F. W. Hardware, 1872.
KRAMER, FRANCIS D. & CO. Cabinet Furniture, 1866.
LAMBERT, JOSEPH H. Military and Society Leather Works, 1851.



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ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS—*Con.*

LEONARD & ELLIS, Refining Oils, 1863.
LLOYD, SUPPLEE, & WALTON, Hardware, 1867.
LOH, S. E. Butter and Eggs, 1875.
LOUIS, DANIEL, Turner, 1849.
LYNCH, CHAS. B. Mfr. Jeweler, 1872.
MACKEOWN, BOWER, ELLIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 1740.
MAHAN & KELLER, Photographer, 1842.
MAIZE & SCHARTZ, Tailors, 1874.
MALONE, CARHART, & CO., Commission Merchants, 1848.
McARDLE ARTHUR, Iron Works, 1857.
McCAULEY, RICHARD, Importer and Bookseller, 1835.
McDOWELL, B. F. & CO. Butter Dealers, 1873.
MELLOR, BAINS & MELLOR, Hosiery, 1833.
MINNICK, JOHN, Patent Glass Drawing Slates, 1875.
MINTZER, EDWIN L. JR. Fruits, 1869.
MITCHELL, J. W. Carpet Cleaning Establishment, 1856.
MORGAN, C. V. & BRO. Morocco Cases, 1871.
MULLER & KILLEN, Sand Stone and Marble Yard, 1860.
NACHOD, J. E. Wines, Brandies, &c. 1869.
NARRIGAN, H. D. Tobacco and Cigars, 1854.
NATHAN BROS. Importers, 1860.
NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO. Upholsterers, 1846.
OAKFORD, WM. H. Hatter, 1870.
PARKER, W. P. & CO. Commission Merchants, 1869.
PARLOW, D. Herb Doctor, 1857.
PATTERSON, ROBERT & SON, Shipping and Commission Merchants, 1875.
PAUL & THOMPSON, Commission Merchants, 1858.
PEACOCK, H. H., Fancy Cases, 1850.
PENNYPACKER, WM. G., Barrel Manufacturer, 1865.
PORTER, R. & SON, House Furn'g, 1862.
POTTS, ALBERT, Iron Merchant, 1863.
POWELL, WM. H. & CO., Fruits, 1863.
PRENTICE, GEO. G., Importer, 1866.
PRICE, THOMAS W. & CO., Blank Book and Stationery, 1846.
PUGH & KIRK, Com. Merchants, 1850.
RADEY, F. H., Shoes and Gaiters, 1869.
RED LION HOTEL, 1853.
RICHARDS, ISAAC, Hoisting Machines, 1873.
RICKERT, THOMAS & CO. Hats and Caps, 1869.
RICHARDS & CULIN, Cooking Extracts, 1845.
RIDGWAY & GARRETT, Marble Works, 1875.
RIMBY & MADERIA, Sash, Blinds, and Doors, 1864.
ROSENGARTEN & SONS, Manufacturing Chemists, 1822.
ROTHENHAUSLER, J. N. China, Glassware, &c., 1857.
RUE, EUGENE & CO. Sign Boards, 1876.
RUSSELL & PHILLIPS, Paints & Colors, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

MARBLE WORKS.

YEAGER, JOHN M. Monumental Marble Works, N. E. cor. 7th & Christian sts.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

MEDICAL SADDLE BAGS.

GILBERT, ALFRED A. Medical Saddle Bags, 114 S. 8th st.

METAL WORKS.

WIRZ, A. H. Metal Work, 111 S. 8th st.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BOWEN, W. S. & CO. Wholesale Millinery, 520 Arch st.

COGLEY, MRS. J. Paris Millinery, 1206 Chestnut st.

CUSTER, I. S. SON & CO, Wholesale Millinery, 726 Arch st.

KRIEGER, S. & BRO. Wholesale Millinery, 736 Arch st.

McNICHOLLS, MISS, Millinery, cor. 11th and Chestnut sts.

NICHOLS, R. E. & CO. Wholesale Millinery, 734 Arch st.

STONE, JOHN & SONS, Wholesale Millinery, 812 Arch st.

MODEL MAKER.

MASON, THOS. W. Model Maker, 1105 Ridge ave.

MOROCCO AND FANCY CASES.

PHILADELPHIA
ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS—*Con.*

SCHLECHT & JAMIESON, Canned Goods, 1856.
SCHNECK, MOSES, St. Charles Hotel, 1846.
SEFFARLEN & FRITZ, Cotton Yarns and Carpet Chains, 1866.
SHARPLESS & WATTS, Encaustic Tiles, 1850.
SHELMIRE, W. H. Dry Goods, 1849.
SHINDLER, J. S. Sail Maker, 1863.
SLEIGH, J. & BROS. Ship Riggers, 1860.
SLOAN, H. & SONS, Commission Merchants, 1869.
STEVENSON, DEAKYNE & CO. Commission Merchants, 1874.
STEWART, BROWN & CO. Manufacturers of Oils, 1860.
STOUT, N. R. Commission Merchant, 1870.
SUPPLEE & CO. J. W. Commission Merchants, 1858.
TAFT, FREDERICK & CO. Commission Merchants, 1876.
TAYLOR, E. S. & CO. Commission Merchants, 1860.
TAYLOR'S SON, JOHN G. & CO. Merchants, 1841.
TAYLOR, WM. CURTIS, Photographer, 1850.
THOMAS, M. B. Housefurnishing Goods, 1854.
THOMPSON, FRY & CO. Grocers, 1864.
THOMPSON, J. D. & BROS. Telegraph Wire, &c. 1842.
THUM, CHAS. D. Brushes, 1839.
TITUS, J. B. Wines and Liquors, 1871.
TRUMAN & SHAW, Hardware, 1845.
TRAUCH, J. K. Furniture, 1866.
WAGNER, GEO. W. Feather Dusters, 1874.
WALMSLEY & CO. Photographs, 1870.
WALTER, THOMAS, Novelty Broom and Brush Works, 1865.
WARNECKE, A. Hat Manufacturer, 1861.
WATSON, R. H. Importer, 1864.
WEATHERLY & HOYT, Gents' Furnishing Goods, 1875.
WEAVER & PENNOCK, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, 1868.
WEIDENER A. J. Glassware, 1854.
WEISE, A. L. Lithographer and Printer, 1865.
WEMMER & SON, N. J. Box Wood, 1847.
WENDEROTH, J. Boot, Shoe, & Gaiter Uppers, 1867.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO. Wines and Liquors, prior to 1790.
WILLIAMS, ISRAEL S. Iron and Steel, 1863.
WILSON, JOSEPH, Carpet Cleaner, 1865.
WILT, A. & SON, Wood-working Mill, 1864.
WYLIE, ANDREW H. Wines and Liquors, 1868.
WOOD, JAMES P. & CO. Heating Ranges, &c., 1863.
YEAGER & BERKENSTOCK, Hats and Caps, 1840.
YOST, J. C. & CO. Salt Fish and Provisions, 1865.
YOUNG, W. M. Manufacturer of Cotton Banding, 1866

ILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

OCO AND FANCY CASES.

H. H. PEACOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

.NCY CASES

welry and Silver Ware, in Mo-
lvet, and Fancy Woods,

ons' and Physicians' Pocket Cases, &c.

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MANUFACTURER OF

nd Instruments,

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ients, 811 Callowhill street.

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ers, Importers, and Dealers in
eign and American Music.

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, J. E. & CO., Successors to Lee &
ker, Music Pubs., 922 Chestnut st.

, JR., CHARLES F., Music Pub-
r and Importer, 1320 Girard ave.

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N, GEO. W., Manufacturer of Neck
Shields, 210 Carter st., Phila.

, J. C. & CO., Gents' Neck Ware
ufacturers, 213 Church street.

NOTIONS, ETC.

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ATUS**, I. Bradley & Co., 616 Sansom

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age or charges for bbls.

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Signal Oils, 137 Arch st.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

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SHOBER & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Oils, 20 South Delaware avenue.

STEWART, BROWN & CO., Mfrs. & Dealers Lubricating and Illuminating Oils, 230 North Water street.

WATSON, R. H., Importer of Essential Oils, 25 South Front street.

OIL CLOTH.

BAILEY, C. M., Manufacturer of Oil Cloths, 325 Arch street.

POTTER, THOS., SONS & CO., Manufs. Oil Cloths, 418 Arch street.

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SCHENKEL'S, P. SONS, Manufacturers Organ Pipes, 1017 Ridge avenue.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

PERRY, CHAS. P. Oils, Paints, and Naval Stores, 16 North Delaware avenue.

RUSSELL & PHILLIPS,

White Lead & Colors,

124 North Fourth Street.

SPEAR, THEO. D. & CO. Paints, Oils, and Glass, 924 Passyunk avenue.

WALLACE & LEIGHTON, Paints and Oils, 1416 and 1418 Ridge avenue.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

PAINTERS.

ALLEN, EDWIN, House and Sign Painter, 116 North Sixth street.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

GARRETT, C. S. Paper Manufacturer, 12 and 14 Decatur street.

GARRETT & BUCHANAN, General Paper Dealers, 12 and 14 Decatur street.

NIXON & CO. Paper Manufacturers, 513 Commerce street.

PAPER STOCK.

PAPER BAGS.

PAPER BOXES.

BISLER BROTHERS, Manufacturers of Paper Boxes, 522 North street.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

PAPER BOXES.

DEISROTH & DATZ, Manufacturers of Paper Boxes, 16 and 18 Decatur st.

JONES & KEIM, Paper Boxes, 17 North Sixth street.

KOSEGARTEN, A. Manufacturer of Fancy Paper Boxes, 222 Chestnut street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BALDERSTON, S. F. & SON, Wall Paper and Window Shades, 516 N. Ninth and 902 Spring Garden streets.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING, Paper Hangings, 1208 Chestnut street.

PAPER MACHINERY.

PAPER NOVELTIES.

EDWARDS, G. J. & CO. Boxes, Bags, and Paper Novelties, 7 Strawberry st.

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FLINN, JOHN, Patent Bed Springs and Cots, 248 S. 2d st., Phila., 130 E. River, Cleveland, O.

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PATTERNS.

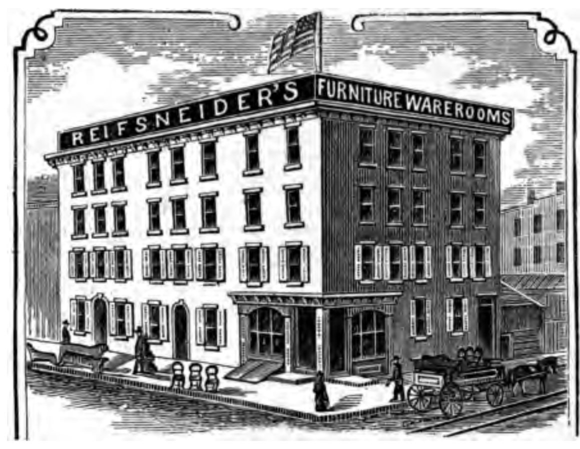
HICKEY, MISS E. Butterick's Patterns, 1228 Girard avenue.



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GARRETT BROS. Photographic Artists, 828 Arch street.

GUTEKUNST, F. Photographer, 712 Arch street.

MAHAN & KELLER, Photographers, 1427 Ridge avenue.

NEWELL, R. & SON, Business and Landscape Photographer, 626 Arch st.

RAU, GEORGE, Photographer, 922 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.

ROOP, E. Photographer, corner Ridge avenue and Wood street.

SCHRIEBER & SONS, Photographers, 818 Arch street.

SUDDARDS & TENNEMORE, Artists and Photographers, 820 Arch street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS.

BURGE, E. M. & CO. Photo-Lithographers, 43 Chestnut st.

WEISE, A. L. Photo-Lithographing, 401 Ranstead place, bet. 4th and 5th sts.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS and Arion Pianos. E. M. Bruce & Co., 1308 Chestnut st.

GOULD & FISCHER, Pianos and Organs, 1210 Chestnut st.

MEYER, CONRAD, & SONS, Manufacturers of Pianos, 722 Arch st.

SCHERZER, A. Piano Warerooms, 523 Arch st.

PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS.

BAXTER, THOS. H. Manufacturer of Picture Frames, 1390 Ridge ave.

PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS.

I. M. HUNSBERGER,

Fancy Cabinet Ware and Picture Frames,

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MOORE, JAS. G. Frames and Cabinet Ware, 1619 Ridge ave.

O'HARE, CHAS. M. Frames and Chairs, 1827 Ridge ave.

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Silver Platers and Fire Gilders,

Nickel Platers and Bronzers,

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PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

BENNETT & STIRZEL, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, 2055 Ridge ave.

DAVY, JOHN & CO., Plumbers, Gas Fitters &c., S. E. cor. 13th & Girard ave.

M'COY, CHARLES, Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, 19th and Market sts.

REES, THOS. W. & CO., Gas Fitters and Plumbers, 1909 Ridge ave.

Weaver & Pennock,

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM FITTING,

S. E. Cor. Seventh and Filbert Sts.

John J. Weaver,
J. Sellers Pennock. } PHILADELPHIA.

POCKET BOOKS.

LANGFELD, I. & SONS, Manufacturers of Pocket Books, 72 North Fourth st.

PORK PACKERS.

CHESEBROUGH, A. F. & CO., Pork Packers, 10 North Delaware ave.

PRINTERS—BOOK AND JOB.

BUTLER, H. L., Engraver and Printer, 202 Chestnut st.

CHANDLER, JOS. B., Steam Power Printer, 306 and 308 Chestnut st.

DOUGLASS, CHAS. C., Book and Job Printer, 531 Arch st.

DUROSS BROTHERS, Job Printers, 3 Black Horse alley, opp. 2nd st. bel. Market.

ED. C. HADDOCK,

21 North Sixth St., PHILA.

CHEAPEST PRINTER

IN TOWN.

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Geo. H. McCully & Co.,

Mercantile Printers,

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PRINTING PRESSES.

EVANS, W. C., Printing Presses, 50 North Ninth st.

PROVISIONS.

CLAGHORN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Provisions, 22 and 24 S. Delaware ave.

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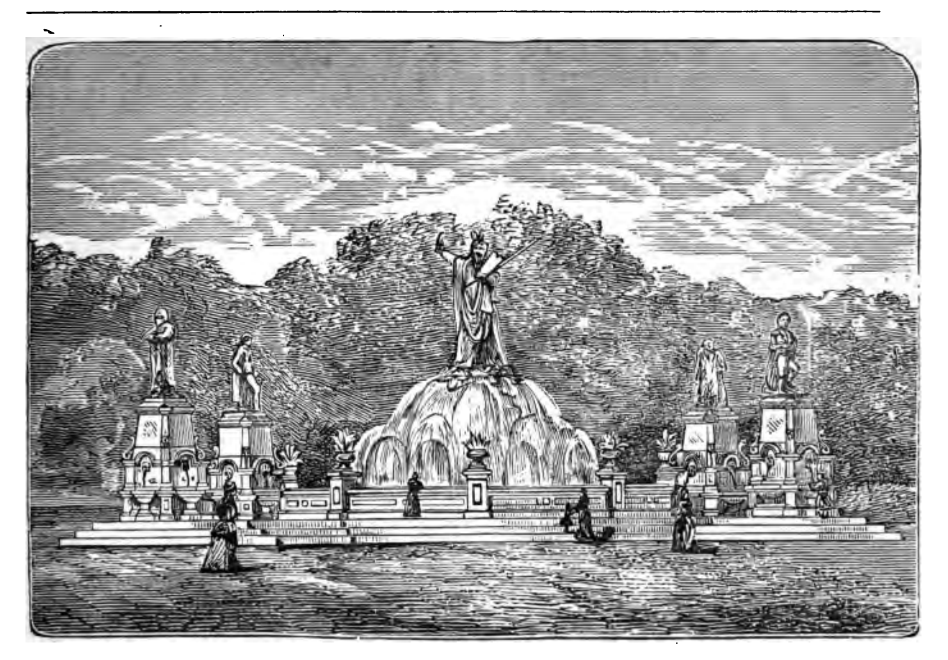
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STEDMAN, HUNTER, Importer & wholesale dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, 102 Chestnut street.

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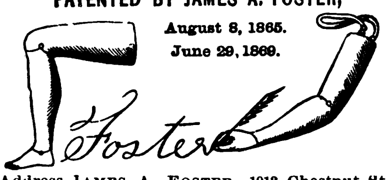
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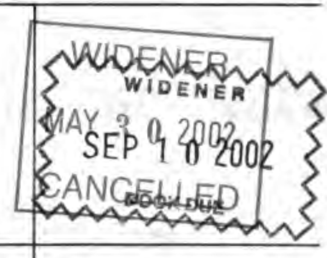
KNOX, WARREN L. Manufacturing Jeweller, 333 Washington street.

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